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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,750—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 27, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
BUTLEJ	4295	A. Symons	31st July,
CARTHAGE	6323	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
BUTLEJ	4295	A. Symons	4th Sept.
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
PENINSULAR	6207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
THAMES	4112	W. J. Nantes	26th "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
CARTHAGE	6323	M. De Horne	17th "
THAMES	4112	W. J. Nantes	24th "
INDIA	3809	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	Ry Mayer	2,981	300	1st Augt. 1896.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 320	Rs. 235	Rs. 120

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

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MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	8th August 1896,
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

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Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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MR. PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms, at Bombay and Calcutta, as from 1st January, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
GRINDLAY & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JANARDHAN PANDURANG has CONTRACTED TO SELL to our clients the PROPERTY hereunder firstly described, and that Mr. RAHIMTOOLA SULLIMAN has CONTRACTED TO SELL to our clients the PROPERTY hereinsecondly described. All PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIM to the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, lien, mortgage, lease, sale, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are required TO MAKE the same KNOWN to the UNDERSIGNED at their Office, No. 37, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed. Any claim thereafter made shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Foras Freehold Batty Land or Ground now formed into one plot of land and called or known by the name of "Chharot," situate and being at the village of Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,154 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 247, 224, 225, 226, 224, 247, new Nos. 1218-79, 12785, 12223, and new Survey Nos. 1 2-3142, and bounded on or towards the North by Government ground and a gavan or passage, on the South partly by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra and partly by the Government ground, on the East by the Government ground, and on the West by the property hereunder secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or Ground called Whoolachee Khar, situate near the Worlee New Road at Worlee, in the District of Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,198 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Nos. 223, 223, and Survey No. , and new Nos. 12,167 and 16,490, and bounded on the East by the property firstly described, on the West by land now or lately belonging to Ramchander Dwarkajee, on the North by the fields now or lately belonging to Narayen Govindjee, and on the South by vacant ground now or lately belonging to Government.—Dated this 21th day of July, 1896.

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Agents.

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SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm
They soothe the leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELD'S.
BAHADURS.
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 616 of 1894 (wherein John Mahomed Hajee Abd Satar, is plaintiff and Hajee Abdool Hajee Abd Satar is defendant), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Breach Candy Road, with the messuage, tenements or chawls, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement four thousand and seventy square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45 and new No. 290, old Survey No. 111, and new Survey No. 3111, and in the books of the Municipal Assessment under ward No. 2234-2250, and Street No. 1-14 and 424-432 and bounded on the east by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the west by the cart of Nacoda Mahomedally Rogay, on the north by the property of Casi Roosa Naikwen, and on the south by the property of Bhai Jeewanjee, and the said property was and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

2 sets brown leather single harness.
A few military, semi-military, hunting, and pony saddles.
2 cases Ceylon tea.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble-top table, chiffonier, ornament stand, single and double-iron bedsteads with wire mattress, single almyrs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, glass and crockery, lamps, American organ, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand light dog-cart.
1 safety bicycle.
1 spring framed Weeppet bicycle by Lidley and Biggs (a rare machine).
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A MEDICAL DISPENSARY AT DHOBETALAO NEAR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S MARKET.

Under instructions from Bai Jerbai, widow of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dhobetalao, on FRIDAY next, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m.

The whole of the fittings, furniture, medicines, drugs, etc., of the Dispensary, also surgical instruments of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

The property will be on view 2 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Technical Institute, Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens, the valuable handsome, blackwood, teakwood, household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate square pianoforte (by Soundy and Co., handsome, strong-built vis-a-vis victoria, large cooking stove with chimney, windproof lamp by Hinks and Dimar, rich table ornaments, books, flower pots, etc., the property of the late J. P. Phythian, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee Mr. Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochalla and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vora Kaderbhoy Kareemjee, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the New Elphinstone Road, Parel, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement 142 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a piece of batty land of Naroo Babaji and Hurry Babaji, on or towards the south by the public road called the New Elphinstone Road, on or towards the east by the property of Rustomjee Nanabboy and partly by the ground of the said Naroo Babaji and Hurry Babaji, and on or towards the west by a piece of batty land of Mungheejee Bomjee Pumbaky, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 563, 564, and 565, and new No. 12583, and new Survey No. 2-1967, and the said messuage or tenement thereon is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the mortgagee's solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, at Medows Street, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and last ng mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Albert Building, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 P.M., to

(1) To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the assets and liabilities of the Company as at 31st December 1894, and to decide as to the amount of profits which has been realized up to that date.
(2) To decide as to the proportion of the said profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.
and (3) Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation by the Actuary.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income-tax) has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1896, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after MONDAY, the 27th July, 1896, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th July, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th July, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, (free of Income-tax) has been declared, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1896, payable at the Registered, Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 27th July, 1896, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th July, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th July, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRIES for the October meeting to be held on the 3rd, 6th, 8th and 10th October 1896, CLOSE on SATURDAY, 1st August.

The 1st entries for the Governor's Cup CLOSE on 15th July. Special Attention is drawn to No. II GENERAL CONDITIONS.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

Madras, 7th July, 1896.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 1st August, 1896, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1896.
2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 14th August, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1896.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FUNDS of this Leading British Office at 31st December, 1895, were :—

PAID UP CAPITAL	£	2,45,640
GENERAL RESERVE AND FIRE RE-INSURANCE	£	20,40,000
PROFIT AND LOSS 1895	£	818,686
GLOBE ANNUITY FUND	£	1,102,800
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUND	£	4,860,055

AGENTS :—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 20 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LTD.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON SEASON.
A LARGE SELECTION
OF
WATERPROOFS,
UMBRELLAS,
CARRIAGE RUGS,
AND
APRONS.
BEST GOODS ! MODERATE PRICES !

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowance, pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS;—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HANSON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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cutta and the Verdict was one
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water 0-47m., 1-13a. Low water, 8-10m., 7-10a.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m. ; Reception, 8-30 p.m. (Music. Ladies invited.)

Novelty Theatre : Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Vortigern entered, and the steamer Mohammadi left the dock on Saturday.

A FREE LIBRARY AT MATHERAN.—A generous-hearted Hindu gentleman has applied to Government for permission to establish a Free Library, bearing the name of the late Mr. Karsondas Muljee, close to the Shriram temple, now being built at Matheran.

A HINDU WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—Last evening, at the Widow Remarriage Hall of the late Mr. Madhavdas Ragunathdas, another widow marriage was celebrated in the presence of several friends of reform. Bai Itcha, aged twenty, the daughter of Devshunker Bhaishunker, a Shrimalee Brahmin, was married to Thacker Ramchund Ishwar, aged twenty-six.

MUNIFICENT GIFT FOR A KAPOLE-BANIA BOARDING SCHOOL.—At a caste feast given, on Saturday, in connection with the death of Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas, his eldest son, Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, announced a donation of Rs. 25,000 for the establishment of a boarding school for poor and helpless students of the Kapole-Bania caste, to which the deceased gentleman belonged. A sum of upwards of Rs. 10,000 has also been contributed to several local and other charities and temples in memory of the deceased philanthropist.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Charles Porter, a Gunner, stationed at the Mahaluximi Battery, reported to the police, on Friday afternoon, that as he was passing along the Grant Road, at half-past 8 o'clock on the previous night, some native pushed up against him, and having snatched a silver watch and metal chain, valued at Rs. 40, from his breast pocket, immediately decamped. The complainant pursued the man, but failed to overtake him. He, however, raised no alarm at the time, and made no complaints to the police until the following day.

A NATIVE PERFORMANCE.—Professor Shunkerrao Abaji Bulwant Bhise, of Bombay, gave a thought-reading performance, at a variety entertainment, given by R. B. Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, on Saturday, at his residence, Chira Bazaar. He made several experiments, all of which proved successful. Among the appreciative gathering were :—D. B. Manibhai Jashbai, R. B. N. Vaidya, Naib Dewan at Cutch Mandvie, Shreemant Narayanrao Dadasaheb, Jagirdar of Shahapur, Sardar Nanasaheb Mankari, of the Kolhapur State, Messrs. Babaji Kashinathji, J. P., D. B. Pitale, Raghunath B. Malap, Dowlatrambhai, Nanabhai Moroba, V. D. Pitale, Balkrishnarao B. Pitale, Ramshankerrao Govindrao, Vasuntrao, Vamanrao and R. Nana, R. and S. Shastree Pade, S. B. Gidh, V. B. Pitale, Hatkar, and many others.

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.—About half-past 9 o'clock, on Friday, Gopal Dyer, a dhobie, aged forty years, employed on board the steam-ship Strathnern, now lying off the Mazagon Bunder, was coming down the steps of the gangway ladder, when his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell from the steps on to a coal barge, which was lying alongside the vessel. His head struck against the side of the barge, and he fell into the water and sank immediately, not being seen to rise to the surface again. At the time of the accident the man had on his person Rs. 23 in cash, one gold ring, worth Rs. 40, one armlet of gold, at Rs. 10, and one silver waist chain, of the value of Rs. 60, in all collectively valued at Rs. 173. Information has been circulated to all the bunders, but the body of the deceased has not yet been recovered by the harbour police.

NOTORIOUS PICK-POCKET.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Sloane charged Barkia Dhondeo, a Hindu, aged twenty-five, having a record of four previous convictions against him, with stealing a cotton purse, containing Rs. 2-8, belonging to one Crishna Rama, residing at Falkland road. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last, the complainant was going along the Null Bazaar, when accused came from behind and removed the purse from his pocket. Complainant felt someone touching his cloth, and feeling it light, looked behind and saw accused, who at once threw down the purse and commenced to bolt. Complainant followed him overtook him at a short distance and gave him in police custody. The accused had four previous convictions against him, but he admitted only three, the last one being for one year. His Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW FIRE TEMPLE AT CHANDANWADY.—A meeting of subscribers to the fund for the new fire temple at Chandanwady was held on the premises, on Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga. The report of the committee for 1892-94 was submitted to the meeting. The total subscriptions, with the balance in hand, came to Rs. 38,195, out of which Rs. 37,195 were expended. The work had been executed most satisfactorily under the supervision of Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistri, architect, and it had now nearly reached completion. Rs. 9,000 were contributed by a Parsee gentlemen for a hall on the ground floor and for providing fragrant substances for the fire. Another Parsee contributed Rs. 15,000 for a cupola for the temple. Rs. 10,000 were given by Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwala for a prayer-hall. His widow intended to contribute Rs. 8,000 for a silver cencer for fire. Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor has promised a contribution of Rs. 20,000 for an upper hall. The report was adopted, and a new managing committee was appointed. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BURGLARY IN THE POLICE LINES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Abdul Azizkhan Salabatkhan and Sirdarkhan Malookhan, syces, were charged at the instance of Constable Walton, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking by day, and theft of a metal watch and chain valued at Rs. 11-8, the property of Mirza Afzul Beg Mirza Husson Beg, a sowar in the Bombay Police Force, residing in the police lines, behind the Byculla Police Office. The accused, who were also charged with abetment of that offence, were syces in the employ of the Bombay Police Force, and resided in the same police lines as the complainant. At 6 o'clock, on Friday morning, complainant having secured the door of his room with a brass padlock, went out on duty. When he returned home at about 10 a.m. he found the lock hanging open in the stable. He entered the room and discovered his watch and chain missing. Enquiries were made, and the accused were suspected. They were called, and questioned about the watch, but they denied all knowledge of it. However, after they had been put under arrest, No. 2 made a statement, in consequence of which the first accused took the police to his room and pointed out the watch, which was concealed in the folds of his bedding. Both the men pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the De Lisle Road, regarding the death of Babaji Baloo, a Hindu labourer, aged fifty years, lately employed in the Water Works Department, Bombay Municipality. It appears that, about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th instant, a victoria, occupied by two Hindu gentlemen, was coming from the direction of the Fort, and going towards the Kalbadavie Road, when, near the Money School, one of the wheels of the carriage got into the groove of the tram rail. The driver in order to remove the wheel from the groove turned the horse to one side, when suddenly the fore part of the vehicle, consisting of the two fore wheels and the coach-box, became detached, and the animal getting frightened, bolted along the road, throwing the coabman down on the ground. The animal in its mad career, with the detached portion of the carriage, knocked down the deceased, who was walking along the road, in company of his son, and fell on him. On the animal being removed from on to the deceased, it was ascertained that he had sustained bruises and cuts all over the body. The horse had also knocked over the deceased's son, who fortunately escaped with slight injury. The police removed the father and son, and the coachman to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that deceased had also sustained a fracture of the third finger of the left hand. On the following day the coachman and the deceased's son were discharged from the hospital, but the deceased was detained under treatment. On Wednesday last symptoms of tetanus supervened, but Babaji was brought home by his son at his own request. Tetanic spasms increased in severity, and he died on Friday evening. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 21st July 1896 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 18th July 1896 ..	6,495,000
Balance to be remitted from 19th July 1896 to 31st March 1897.....	10,004,000

REUTER telegraphs from Pekin :—"The scheme for the foundation of a national bank under the control of the Chinese Government has been abandoned. On the other hand the Russian Government requests the sanction of the Tsung-li-Yumen for the establishment of a bank to collect the public revenues and transact all Chinese Government business. The Board of Revenue is now considering the matter."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A MEHTA.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON recently delivered judgment in the case in which Jadhowji Nundlal, a Mehta in the employ of Mr. Oomar Jamal, stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 681, under circumstances already published in these columns.

The magistrate, in delivering judgment, said : The accused Jadhowji Nundlal was employed as a Mehta in the service of the complainant Oomer Jamal, and stands charged with two offences of criminal breach of trust in respect of his master's money. The first item is Rs. 1,000 and the second Rs. 681. It seems that on the 15th November complainant gave the accused a cheque for Rs. 1,000 to be paid to Chogmull and drawn in his name. This is Exhibit D. This cheque is endorsed by the accused, and the Bank Shroff identifies the latter as the person to whom he paid the money. In his written statement, Exhibit No. 14, accused admits having cashed this cheque on the 22nd November, and states that he paid Rs. 437-8 as interest to Chogmull on his master's account out of this thousand rupees, and gave the remainder to Girdher, a fellow-clerk, who, is now dead. The question is whether this account of the expenditure is true, and we have only the accused's own word for it, because the Rs. 437-8 do not appear to be properly debited in the complainant's book, and as Girdher is dead we have no evidence that he got from the accused Rs. 562-8. On the other hand there are circumstances in the case which show clearly that the money was not appropriated by the accused in the manner suggested by him. In the first place the cheque was drawn in favour of Chogmull and is dated 15th November. Accused has given no reason why he kept it with him up to the 22nd November, and why he did not at once give it to the payee, but got it cashed himself. However loose the practice of the firm may have been in other cases, there was nothing special in this to warrant a departure from the express orders given by accused's master on the subject. Then it seems that an entry of Rs. 1,000 is made in Oomer Jamal's book of this payment to Chogmull, ("vide" Exhibit B,) Nawalchand, in whose handwriting this entry exists, states that the accused Jadhowji told him to make this entry, and it is quite clear that at the end of the day this entry was brought to accused's notice, as he has checked the closing balance of the day and taken the totals. In his statement the accused has omitted to explain how this entry in the account book came to be overlooked. It may, however, be argued that the other Mehta Nawalchand had made the entry, and that accused might have overlooked its details while totalling up the items of the day, and may not have noticed this false entry, but in the balance-sheet for the month of November, which was prepared for his master's information, this entry has been included, and Jadhowji has himself written in pencil under this item that the thousand rupees were paid to Chogmull by cheque on 15th November. The existence of this entry in complainant's book, when the cheque was still with Jadhowji and had not even been cashed, therefore shows that the accused's intentions were dishonest from the beginning. Let us now analyze the explanation given by the accused as to the expenditure of these thousand rupees. He says out of it he paid Rs. 437-8 for interest to Chogmull on the day the cheque was cashed, and Chogmull's account-book shows the payment of this sum on account of interest, Exhibit No. 1. But curiously enough no corresponding debit is to be found in Oomer Jamal's account books, nor is the original debt due for which interest was charged to be found credited in complainant's accounts. Now, if accused pays a certain sum on his master's behalf out of his master's money, why does he not debit in his accounts ? No satisfactory explanation of this has been forthcoming, and accused has tried to shelter himself under a false plea, viz., that because his master was in embarrassed circumstances these loan transactions were not entered in his books, and were treated of separately in a small book not produced. It is denied, however, that such a small book was ever kept, and witness Asharam, Chogmull's munim, swears that he gave the crossed cheque of Rs. 1,000 to Jadhowji as a cash loan on his master's account, and this item is entered in complainant's regular books, which would not have been done if accused's present explanation was correct. Moreover, Oomer Jamal's book shows on the 5th December, 1895, a debit item of Rs. 5,000 to Chogmull, and if these transactions had to be altogether excluded from the complainant's book, how came this large entry to be made in the book, and not in the smaller book alluded to ? I also find that at the close of the day on the 22nd November, when this sum of Rs.437-8 is alleged to have been so appropriated, there was a cash balance of Rs. 413 in the shop, Exhibit X : and if so, accused had no necessity of diverting the money given to him by his master for a particular purpose. It is also shown that on this date Oomer Jamal had large balances in the bank and at the stable to his credit, and this interest could therefore have been easily paid out of the balances. The explanation given by the complainant and his Mehta Nawalchand of this sum of Rs. 437-8 and the original on which this interest accrued is that the accused Jadhowji traded on his own account and on his master's name to borrow monies from merchants. This explanation seems probable, from the absence of all these transactions from the complainant's account books, and from the fact that complainant had always large balances with the Bombay Bank. If, therefore, Jadhowji paid Rs. 437-8 on that day to Chogmull for interest, it was on his own account, and his liability for the misappropriation is no way lessened. With regard to the rest of money, viz., Rs. 562-8, the accused mentions a dead man as the person who is responsible. He says, however, that on leaving the same day he asked Girdher to enter the amount in the firm's book. This entry is non-existent, and I am satisfied that this explanation of the accused is false, because he had himself debited the whole sum of Rs. 1,000 in the account of the 15th November, and he could not therefore have asked Girdher on the 22nd November to credit part of this same money in the accounts. How would this tally ? It is said that on the 6th November Nensookh Shivnarayan was paid Rs. 600 as interest in complainant's account. This item does not appear in complainant's book, and is alleged to have been borrowed by Girdher from an unknown merchant, and it is conjectured therefore, that this sum must have been repaid to this man out of the Rs. 562-8. In the first place Oomer Jamal's account-books do not show how the remainder Rs. 7-8 were made up, and in the second what is there to show that Rs. 600 were borrowed on the 6th November ? That day's balance was large, about more than 10,000, being at the Bank, Rs. 3,832 at the stable, about 338 at his very shop. Why did Girdher then unauthorisedly borrow this sum on his master's account, and what made him omit its credit in the firm's book's ? It true that Rs. 600 were paid to Nensookh Shivnarayan in Oomer Jamal's khata ; and there is no corresponding ded it in complainant's account ; but this is exactly the case with Rs. 437-8, and shows that this item was also paid on loans borrowed by the Methas in their master's name, Complainant throughout denies the existence of these cash account with the merchants, and he is supported in this denial by his books and also by the statements of other merchants, who say that prior to the detection of these frauds they had not spoken to Omer Jomal of these loans. Moreover, when complainant hears of these for the first time he sends his Parsee clerk to obtain a memo of the items from Chogmull's shop, clearly showing by his conduct that he was not aware of these transactions. The rest of the evidence on this point shows that cheques drawn in favour of of third persons were not cashed by them, but by the Mehtas, that payments were not made promptly after the cheques were drawn, and that sums used to be paid on account of the master without proper entries being shown in the account books. This does not, in my opinion, specifically prove that the Rs. 1,000 have been properly spent and confirms the belief that the Mehtas in the shop dealt not only carelessly but also fraudulently with their master's money, and Jadhowji being at their head is most responsible. With regard to the second item of the charge, viz., Rs.681, I find that the evidence, no doubt raises a strong suspicion against the accused, but does not conclusively prove him guilty of the misappropriation of this money. Jadhowji left his master's shop on the 14th January. On the evening of the 13th idem the cash balance in the book showed Rs. 300 paid to Patwardi and Rs. 381 in cash with Jadhowji. The complainant says that when he opened his safe after the departure of the accused he found no money in it, and Nawalchand states in his deposition that before leaving Jadhowji opened the safe and took away all the hoondies and, as he believes, all the cash also. Accused as the head moonim is, I think, responsible civilly for the cash, but in a criminal action, when it seems that Nawalchand was in charge of the safe for some time before it was opened by the master, and when it is sworn that the cash balances were not tallied with the cash in hand from day to day, it would be unfair to presume accused's guilt from the alleged disappearance of the money. Rs. 381, shown as cash in hand, is not in accused's handwriting but in Nawalchand's, and it seems that out of this sum Rs. 90 and odd were with Nawalchand himself. If so, we cannot place much reliance on the entry of the preceding day, which evidently is partially true. It is sworn by the Patwari that he has not received Rs. 300 from Oomer Jamal on the day he has been debited with that amount in Oomer Jamal's books, and although this may be true, yet no direct responsibility can attach to the accused with regard to this item, as it is shown that in his absence the affairs of the shop used to be managed by Nawalchand and some of the entries are in the handwriting of the latter. The second charge must therefore be held as not proved. The Court for the reason above stated finds the accused Jadhowji Nandlall guilty of criminal breach of trust with respect of Rs. 1,000 belonging to his master, an offence under section 408, I. P. C., and directs that he be sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months. If the fine is paid the amount should go to the complainant as compensation for the loss incurred by him.

AN alliance between Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro is about to be concluded.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A FIELD ASSIGNED FOR A WOMAN'S MAINTENANCE.

GAMBHIRMAL VALAD NATHMAL AND ANOTHER VS. HAMIRMAL VALAD NATHMAL.

THIS was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. A. Steward, District Judge of Ahmednagar. Mr G. M. Tripathi appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants ; and Mr. M. B. Choubal appeared for the respondent and defendant.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the decision of the court, said : A field that was held in mortgage by the family of the parties was assigned to the plaintiff No. 2 for her maintenance when the family divided. The mortgage money has now been paid into Court in pursuance of a decree for redemption, and the question is to whom the money is to be paid. The defendant, a male member of the family, claims one half of it, it being, according to his contention, joint property divisible between himself and the plaintiff No. 1. The plaintiff No. 2 claims it as being assigned to her for her maintenance. The plaintiff No. 1 sides with her. We think it is clear on the assignment that the plaintiff No. 2 is entitled to the money just as she was entitled to the field, i. e., to the usufruct of it for her life. We amend the decree and grant the plaintiff No. 2 a declaration that she is entitled to the usufruct of the money for her life. In the absence of any agreement between the parties the Subordinate Judge should see that the capital amount is secured so that on plaintiff No. 2's death it may pass intact to those entitled thereto, plaintiff No. 2 being paid the interest only for the term of her natural life. We order the plaintiff No. 1 to bear his own costs and defendant to pay his own costs and to pay a moiety of plaintiff No. 2's costs throughout.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

THE BOMBAY HEREDITARY OFFICES ACT.

YESU KOM KRISHNA SUTAR AND ANOTHER VS. SITARAM, SON OF GOVIND SUTAR, DECEASED.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, District Judge of Satara. Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared for the appellants and defendants ; and Mr. V. K. Bhatavdekar appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the judgment of the court, said : The decision of his appeal turns upon the clause in Section 4 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act which interprets for the purposes of the Act the expression "Hereditary Office." The defendant is the daughter of the deceased Yamaji Sutar who was the last holder of the service inam land claimed in the plaint. The service, for the performance of which the land is held, is that of village carpenter. The plaintiff, who is the cousin of the deceased Yamaji, claims to recover the land from the defendant on the ground that he, and not the defendant, is the heir of the deceased in respect of this service inam property. No special custom is set up. The ordinary Hindu Law must govern the case, unless the provisions of Bombay Act III of 1874, as amended by Act V of 1888, by which females other than the widow of the last maleholder are to be postponed to males in regard to succession to 'watan property,' are applicable to it. 'Watan Property' is defined to mean property held for providing remuneration for the performance of the duty appertaining to an 'Hereditary Office.' The question, therefore, is in the past, did the Courts whether a 'Sutar' is a village officer but whether he holds an 'Hereditary Office' as defined by the Act. Now 'Hereditary Office' means every office held hereditarily for the performance of duties connected (a) with the administration or collection of the public revenue, or (b) with the village police, or (c) with the settlement of boundaries, or (d) other matters of civil administration. It is clear that a carpenter does not perform duties connected with (a) or (b) or (c). Does he then perform duties connected with other matters of civil administration ? Are the duties of a carpenter those of civil administration ? Is he a civil administrator ? We think not. The duties with which the section deals appear to be confined to duties in which Government as being responsible for the administration of the country is directly interested. The definition does not appear to us to extend to these duties, which though useful to the village community, are not matters with which Government has any direct concern. This is the view which Government took of the question in 1882 (see Bombay Government Resolution No. 512 of 1882) and is, in our opinion, the correct one. As long as the duties of the village carpenter are performed it is not material whether they are performed personally or by a deputy. Lands held for the performance of the duties of a Kazi have been held not to fall within the meaning of this Act for another reason—'Baba Kakaji vs. Nassaruddin' (I. L. R., 18 Bom., p. 103.) The precedent is, therefore, only valuable as showing that the scope of the Act is not to be extended beyond its apparent application. The orders passed by the Collector (Exhibits 28 and 29) are not binding upon the civil Courts. He has, we think, unduly extended the meaning of the Act. We must, for these reasons, reverse the decrees of the lower Courts, and dismiss the suit with costs.

THE LATE MR. VARJIVANDASS MADHAVDASS.

RS. 35,000 GIVEN IN CHARITY.

THE "terma" (thirteenth day) ceremony in connection with the death of Mr. Varjivandass Madhavdass was celebrated, on Saturday, at the Madhav Baugh. There was a very large attendance of people of the different native communities. Amongst those present were : Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Messrs. Ghellabhoy Haridass, Sheriff of Bombay ; Lukhmida-s Khimji ; Kurimbhoy Ibrahim ; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik ; Messrs. Bhalshanker Nanabhoy ; Harkisondass Narotumdass ; Prabhashanker Gavrishanker ; Ruttanshah Dadabhoy ; Tribhovandass Mungaldass Nathubhoy ; Govindji Thakersi Muljii, &c. The guests were received by Mr. Tribhovandass, and his brother, Jagmohandass, and were conducted to the hall, which was crowded, while hundreds of people were accommodated in the mandap erected in the compound.

Mr. Tribhovandass, in a brief speech, thanked those present for their attendance. He took the opportunity of thanking collectively the numerous kind friends who had sent telegrams and letters of condolence. He then referred to the recent amicable settlement of caste disputes, which, he said, was a testimony of their good-will towards his late lamented father. The loss to his family was irreparable, but it was a source of consolation to him and his brother that after the death of their revered sire, all had come round willingly to bury in oblivion caste differences. He then announced amidst cheers that he and his brother, Mr. Jugmohandass, had decided to give in charity a sum of Rs. 25,000 to found a boarding school for the lads of the Kapole-Bania community. He also announced that they had decided to make the present of a diamond necklace, worth Rs. 4,000, to the shrine of Shri Laxmi Narayen, which is repositied in the Madhav Baugh. Rs. 3,000 were given to the fund of Jethabhai Harkisondass' Sadavart, situated at Aranbhade, near Mathura ; Rs. 1,500 were subscribed to the Kapole Nirashrit fund ; Rs. 500 to the Shet Nasserwanji Maneckji Petit Bombay Native Dispensary ; Rs. 201 to the Arya Sudhamadya ; Rs. 201 to the Panjrapole Fund ; Rs. 201 to the Govinji Thakersi's Gow-Protection Society's Fund ; Rs. 201 to Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy Kapole Nirashrit fund ; Rs. 101 to the Aibless Leper Asylum Fund; Rs. 101 to the Bombay Cow Protection Society ; Rs. 51 to the Kapole Mitra Mandal ; and Rs. 253 to different charitable funds having for their object the amelioration and protection of the cows. The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Yajnik and others addressed the assembly, enumerating the many excellent qualities both of head and heart of the deceased gentleman.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Megna, 754 tons, Captain G Williams, sailed yesterday for Madras and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 702 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W H Lucas, Dr P S Fernandes and lady.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (24th July), with a general cargo and Lieut G Warneford and Mr O'Dell as cabin and 86 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain F Jacobs, cleared on Saturday last, for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr H Hearsey, Mr L C Mindes, Mr Lindley, four native gentlemen and 97 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain J S Hutchison, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (8th July) via Colombo and Tuticorin, with a general cargo. During the voyage one lascar died by falling from a loft on the 24th instant.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Sutlej (s)	Symons	Aden, July 20.
25	Kangra (s)	Hutchison	Rangoon, July 8.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, July 21.
	Maroa (s)	Adam	Newport via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
26	Megna (s)	Williams	Madras, &c.

The steamer Setos, Captain Jacobs, obtained her port clearance, on Saturday last, for Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

IMPORTANT CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

THE following Customs Circular has been issued by the Finance Department :—

In the resolution of the 18th August 1894 cited above, the Government of India directed the adoption at all Indian ports of the practice of the Customs authorities at Bombay in respect of two points connected with the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. The practice in respect of these points was thus stated :—

(1) goods bearing the names of British or British Indian firms are detained unless the origin of the goods is indicated on the same label as that on which the name appears.

(2) the indication of the country of origin, as well as of the names of the shippers, is required to be placed on the capsules and corks of bottles of wine and other liquors as well as on the labels.

2. In August 1895, a representation was received from the Calcutta Wine, Spirit, and Beer Association to the effect that the enforcement of the Bombay practice on the second point would injuriously affect the trade in high class wines and spirits. The Board of Revenue pointed out that the complaint was based on a misapprehension of the intention of the orders which applied only to foreign goods bearing the names of British or British Indian manufacturers, dealers, or traders, and could not possibly affect the trade in high class wines and spirits, such articles never being imported with the names of British or British Indian firms on the capsules or corks of bottles containing them. This view of the scope of the orders was confirmed by the Government of India.

3. A further representation from the Calcutta Wine, Spirit, and Beer Association against the operation of the orders has, however, now been received, and the Government of Bengal recommend that as in their present form they may give rise to misapprehension, it would be well to define them more clearly. The Governor General in Council agrees in the opinion of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the orders may expediently be made quite clear, and the opportunity has been taken of incorporating them in the Instructions issued with the letter from this Department No. 295, dated the 28th November 1890, for the guidance of Customs authorities in the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. Those Instructions have from time to time been supplemented by rulings issued by the Government of India, and it is now desirable to reissue them as so amended. They are appended to this Resolution, and they should be circulated to all officers of the Customs Department in supersession of the Instructions hitherto issued.

Executive Instructions for the guidance of Customs Officers in the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

1. Labels or tickets, applied to boxes, cartons, parcels, or other packages, which are manifestly intended only for the purpose of identifying articles for the convenience of dealers and shopkeepers, and are not specially intended to attract the eye of the purchaser, should not be treated as trade descriptions. Examples :—On bundles of hosiery, "hose, brown merino, size 10" ; on shoes, "enamelled leather, men's No. 6" ; on hats, "brown felt, hard, No. 7."

This instruction does not apply to a mark or description on the goods themselves, nor to a description of quality, nor to a description containing the name of a place, country, manufacturer or trader, nor to a trade-mark.

2. Goods manufactured on the Continent of Europe should be detained if the manufacturer's name and the trade description are expressed in English, unless the name and description are accompanied by the name of the country of manufacture.

In certain cases where the name of a place only is applied, it is not necessary to prescribe the name of the country ; for instance, if brandy is imported from Nantes or Bordeaux and marked with the name of the port of shipment only, it is not necessary to require the addition of the name of the country, because no shipper or importer of brandy from France would wilfully leave room for doubt as to the French origin of the brandy.

If bars of iron or steel of other than English origin have English words stamped theron, the Collector should require the country of origin to be stamped on them.

3. Customs officers should detain, on their own motion and without requiring information, any goods produced or manufactured beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or of British India which are marked with British or British Indian names or trademarks or with colourable imitations thereof, or which are so described as to indicate or suggest that the goods were produced or made in the United Kingomh or British India, unless the country of origin of the goods is indicated, in conspicuous letters, on the same label as that on which the names, mark, or description appear.

In the cases mentioned in this instruction a description which indicates a particular class or method of manufacture, and includes the name of a place in or a part of the United Kingdom, and is thereby likely or calculated to mislead, includes such terms as "Kidderminster carpets," "Windsor soap," "Balbriggan" on hosiery, "Shetland" on shawls, and the like ; for though these terms may be held to be merely indications of methods of manufacture, they are likely to mislead as to the place of origin.

4. Customs officers should require the indication of the country of origin to be placed on the capsules and corks as well as on the labels of bottles of wine or other liquor produced or made beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or of British India, whenever such goods are

(a) so described

(b) or have applied to them British or British Indian names of trade-marks of colourable imitations thereof in such manner ?

as to indicate or suggest that the wine or other liquor was produced or made in the United Kingdom or in British India.

If the description and the names are so applied as to indicate merely that the wine or other liquor has been imported by a British or British Indian trader or dealer, it is not necessary to require the indication of origin on the corks and capsules.

5. The cotton piece-goods which must have their length stamped on them, under the orders contained in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891, are those named below :

Cambrics.	Longcloths.
Checks, Spots, and Stripes.	Mal-mal-pollams.
Chadars.	Mulls.
Chadar dhutis.	Muslins
Dhutis	Nainsooks.
Domestics.	Printed.
Dorias.	Prints.
Drills.	Saris
Jaconets.	Scarves (eklai).
Jeans.	Sheetings.
Lappets.	Shirtings.
Lawns.	Tanjibs.
Lenos.	Twills.

T cloths and Mexicans.

No other descriptions of cotton goods need be stamped with their length.

6. A report on the proceedings of the Collector should be submitted annually to the local Government for transmission to the Government of India. The report should state the number of cases in which (1) detention was ordered ; (2) detention was followed by confiscation ; (3) detention was followed by release with or without a fine ; (4) detention was ordered on information received ; (5) detention was ordered without information. Under the first head should be specified the section of the Act under which action was taken.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK presided at the tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders which took place at the registered office of the Company, No. 10, Sirdar's Building, on Saturday, when the report of the directors, which was as follows, was adopted, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously :—Gentlemen, in submitting their report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1896, your directors beg to state that the year under operation has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 11,199-3-5, including last year's balance. This sum your directors recommend to distribute as follows :—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per fully paid-up share for the year ending 30th June 1896, free of income-tax, Rs. 4,200 ; to preliminary charges account, Rs. 6,033-8-3 ; to depreciation of machinery, Rs. 500 ; to carry to next year's account, Rs. 435-10-9 ;—total Rs. 11,199-3-5. The total export from Khamgaum was 66,300 bales, out of which 10,050 bales have passed through your factory. Your directors have thought it advisable to close the ginning factory this year under amalgamation. The joint work agreement for ginning expires on the 30th June 1896, and that of the press still continues for another two years. Efforts will be made to renew the ginning amalgamation in course of time. The machinery in your press and ginning factories are kept in excellent working order. Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak retires by rotation from the board, but is eligible for re-election. You will be asked to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration." Proposition (1) that the directors' report with the audited account for the year ending 30th June 1896, just read, be received and adopted. Proposition (2) that out of profit of Rs. 11,199-3-5 a dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share free of income-tax be declared and made payable on and after 1st August 1896, Rs. 4,200. To write off the preliminary charges, etc., Rs. 6,033-4-8 ; to depreciation etc., Rs. 500 ; to carry forward Rs. 435-10-9 ;—total Rs. 11,199-3-5. Proposition (3) that Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak who retires from the board by rotation be re-elected director of the company. Proposition (4) that Mr. Rustomjee Eduljee Mistri be appointed auditor for the current year and his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 75. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay ||

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary announces the reduction by Rs. 50 per chest of the duty on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay. This will make the duty on opium passed at Ajmere Rs. 625 per chest and elsewhere Rs. 600.

THE Lucknow Commission of Inquiry into the alleged misconduct of the Subordinate Judge of Bahraich, sat for the third day on Wednesday. Six witnesses were examined on the second charge, which, as far as the evidence goes, is now disposed of.

SOME minor legislation connected with the Punjab is likely to engage the attention of the Imperial Legislative Council during the current Simla session.

MEASURES are likely to be taken for the more extensive hiring out of military transport animals during peace time. This is very desirable, as the numbers maintained are being largely increased.

THE Government of Bengal is now considering the question of amalgamating the lunatic asylums in the province and creating a central institution under the management of a specially qualified officer. It is claimed that in such an institution more attention could be given to the systematic treatment of mental disease than is possible under the present arrangements, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie hopes that a practicable scheme will soon be drawn up.

A DARJEELING report says that some time back official information was received there of some natives who had gone into Tibet to manufacture guns. A few days ago they returned to Darjeeling and were put into the custody of the Tibetans. The fact of their having aided in making guns is proved beyond doubt, and is not denied by the men themselves.

ENGINEER SMITH, who played brilliantly for the Dalhousie Club, at Calcutta, in a match last Saturday against the Shropshires, is missing. He was to have left Calcutta on Tuesday in the Ethiopia, but obtained a transfer to the Warora, now lying in port, to enable him to play for the Dalhousie Club next Saturday. On Monday night he went on deck to sleep and was there seen and spoken to by the Second Engineer who was also sleeping on deck. Next morning Smith was missing, and the only explanation forthcoming is that he may have fallen overboard, the circumstances being such as to preclude the possibility of foul play.

THE *Pioneer* hopes that a speedy decision will be reached as regards the disposal of Jhallawar. For our own part we have always held that the fairest as well as the most politic course to adopt is to restore the territory to Kotah, from which it was separated some sixty years ago under peculiar circumstances as an expedient for settling existing difficulties. It is a matter of importance that the Supreme Government should not delay judgment in a case of a kind in which their action is keenly discussed and anxiously watched by all the Feudatory Princes, and a decision in accordance with native sentiment and Rajput custom is the more to be desired inasmuch as it is no secret that the settlement of the succession case in which Ranjitsinhji was a claimant was certainly opposed to those customs and traditions, and roused considerable dissatisfaction among the Princes of Rajputana.

THE grounds of the appeal in the case of Driver Mullinex sentenced at Umballa to imprisonment and fine for disobeying signals and causing a collision at Phillour Station yard are—(1) that the accused was illegally tried by a jury ; (2) that the verdict of the jury was in effect an acquittal ; (3) that under the circumstances of the case and the verdict of the jury the punishment of imprisonment was inappropriate. The jury at Umballa, although unanimously finding the accused guilty of running through the points when the signals were at danger against him, strongly recommended him to the mercy of the Court on the ground of the loose way in which the works seems to have been carried on at Phillour station, adding that if the railway rules had been observed the accident would never have occurred.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Francis William Maclean, Q.C., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta, in succession

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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a Bordeaux, a sound breakfast wine as used at the United Service Club	13	8
a Medoc, a delicious luncheon wine, in a large demand	15	8
a St. Estephe, a superior wine with good flavor.	19	8
a Listrac, a full-bodied dinner wine	19	8
a St. Julien, an excellent dinner wine, good color and body	22	8
b Chateau Larose, a choice after-dinner wine, fine bouquet	52	0
b Chateau Leoville Poyferre, a magnificent old vintage Claret	52	0
b Chateau Lafite, a grand old after-dinner wine, of fine bouquet and character. It has been imported by us regularly for over 60 years from the same House	65	0

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

CONSOLS declined 1-8d. per cent. in London yesterday, say to 113 3-8; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 120½. Three and half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th per cent. Lower, at 64 11-16. The price of Bar Silver in London receded 1-8d., to 31 3-8d. per oz; but in New York, the metal was cheaper by ¼ cent., at 68 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold for Bombay. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The London Goat skin sales closed yesterday with prices irregular. The number of skins sold was 1,210,000 out of the 1,400,000 offered.

To-day, the only change in the financial quotations in London usually wired by Reuter, is a recovery of ⅛th per cent. on Consols which have returned to Thursday's price of 113⅜. Silver is unchanged in value both in London and New York.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid. American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 25-32d. per £; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals firm; the Sales having been only 7,000 bales. East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 19,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 44,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 9,000 bales smaller, at 53,000 bales. The week's Imports were 1,000 bales more, at 14,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 46,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 693,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed firm; Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet. Sales 5,000 bales including 100 East Indians. Imports 3,000 bales. There has been no change in prices either spot or arrival. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. Uplands was unchanged at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; as also were September Futures, at 6·37 cents; but December Futures were 2 points lower, at 6·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, compared with 100 bales last year, and 400 bales the year before.

There has again been no further change to-day in spot Cotton in New York; but Futures are 2 points lower for September, and 3 points for December, at 6·35 cents, and 6·29 cents, respectively. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports are *nil*, going against 200 bales in 1895 and 900 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,950,000 bales, compared with 6,920,000 bales visible a week ago.

No business whatever for exporters' account has transpired in our local Cotton market to-day; and the Mills have bought only 900 bales consisting of 350 Bengal, at Rs. 152-68; 200 Mowa, at Rs. 190; 150 Damargaum, at Rs. 180½; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 170; and Dhulia, at Rs. 165½ per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A moderate business for shippers' account has been done in both these markets to-day, the feeling in the former having been steady, and in the latter quiet; but prices in both all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,049 bales.
Wheat	2,535 cwts.
Linseed	2,019 "
Rapeseed	2,039 "
Poppyseed	1,009 "
Castorseed	1,273 "
Rice	4,827 "

FREIGHTS.—Quotations are unchanged; but there is no business doing to test them, and the tone of market is dull.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been scarcely any enquiry to-day on active side, and we closed with a weak feeling as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1'50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day and previous rates have been rather more than maintained at 109 13-16 for cash, 109¾ for the coming Settlement, and 109 7-16 for the August account, at which they left off this evening; 104 being named for the new 4 per cent. Loan.

SHARES have been quiet and advancing, this evening's quotations showing an advance of Rs. 15 each in Britania and Mahaluxmee, Rs. 10 in Alliance, Rs. 7½ in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 2½ each in Sun and Swadeshi, with a decline of Rs. 5 each in China and Queen.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
554-83—Madhowjee V—Cursondas Govindjee vs Vandrawandas Purseotamdas and another—Muljee and R. and Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)
For Further Directions.
In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870-136-85—Payne G and S. and Ardeshir H and D—Dadabhai Pestonjee vs Purmanands Jeevandas—Little and Co for Anandrao Venayek.
For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.
197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jammabai—Bhaishanker and K.
Postponed Long Causes.
429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.
For Further Direction on the Special Commissioner's Report.
579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.
Postponed Long Causes.
221-15954-95—Crawford B and Co—Laljee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.
493-95—Bhaishankar and K—Laljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanshand and others Crawford B and Co.
585-95—Brown and M—Tikaet Shi Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindraijee Maharaj vs Dewcabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.
478-95—Edgelow and G—Vithuldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas—J Peace.
505-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Panshia Gowan and another.
594-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobakar vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joomas and others—J Peace, and Inperron.
651-94—Muljee and R—Vithaldas Gober and others vs Purbhoodas Narsey and another—Edgelow and G.
527-95—Bhaishunker and K—Mocarjee Lalljee vs Ranchordas Narotamdas—Edgelow and G.
147-93—Framji M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awal bin Oomar Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadoor Crawford B and Co.
182-94—Madhowjee V Nathmal Narsingdas vs Malharrao Holkar and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
To Confirm Commissioner's Report and for Further Directions and Costs.
245-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Ramanand Hukamchand and others vs Sewdhyanmull Hemraj and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.
329-95—J Dorabjee—Shavakshah Dhunjeebhoy vs Sorabjee Hormusjee Lakdawalla and another—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.
103-96—Chalk W and S—Khunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Raojee and others—In person—Part heard.
193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimji vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
To Vary Commissioner's Report.
354-94—In person (a pauper)—Oomabai vs Marwady Sala Jootha and others—Payne G and S.
Defended New Long Causes.
226-96—Framjee M and M—Bai Awabai vs Bai Dossibai and others—Framjee M and M.
275-96—Mansukhlal D and G—Lachu Kara vs Goverdhandas Waljee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
264-95—Bland and N—Gokibai vs Navibai—Brown and M.
276-96—D K Shroff—Kashinath Khunderao Pathay and others vs Mahadoo Ganoo Parit—In person.
Postponed Long Causes.
472-95—Hiralal and M—Sandas Chilaram vs Aahimbux Abdul Rashid and others—Edgelow and G.
123-95—Bicknell M and M—Agarchand Megraj vs George Okell and others—Crawford B and Co.
128-96—Ardeshir H and D—Chuljoomal Bawkarandas and others vs Mukandram Debidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
476-95—Ardeshir H and D—The Administrator General vs Bai Meherbai—Nanu and H.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 18th July 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,652	31,172	480	...	..	7,112
Goods	46,226	35,662	10,564	...	2,951	...
Other earnings	2,274	3,102	...	828	...	3,768
Total for week	83,152	72,936	10,216	...	...	...
Aggregate	1,93,805	2,01,734	...	...	..	7,929

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BOWDEN-SMITH—LAWRANCE—July 1, at St Peter's and St Paul's, Teddington, James Robertson, youngest son of the late Rev P Bowden-Smith, to A Isabel, younger daughter of the late R B Lawrance, of Balmoral, Agra Patana, Ceylon.
FOOT—COOKE—July 8, at Holy Trinity, Brook-green, George Foot, of Mexico, son of the late Rev Frederick Foot, Rector of Fetakard, county Tipperary, Ireland, to Geraldine McSwiney, daughter of the late Major Thomas Cooke HIGGS.
KINLOCH—HEATH—July 7, at All Sain's' Weston, Bath, the Rev Michael Ward Kinloch, youngest son of Charles Kinloch, of Harrow, Esquire, to Ella Adria Heath, daughter of the late Capt Percy Charles Heath, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

CURLING—July 5, at Bayswater, Capt Robert Curling, R N R, late of P and O Co.
GREENFIELD—July 4, at Southampton, Charlotte, wife of B W Greenfield, F A.
HOGG—July 1, suddenly at Lutgate-hill Station, Gen George Forbes Hogg, C B, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 61.
HOME—July 8, at 6, Suffolk-square, Cheltenham, Col Robert Home, C I E, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, aged 61.
KENNEDY—July 5, at 61, Mysdeiton-square, Major-Gen T G Kennedy, C B, late of the Punjab Frontier Force, aged 61.
MACDOUGALL—July 6, at Dunollie, Oban, N B, Lieut-Col Charles Allan MacDougall, of MacDougall, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 63.
MARTIN—July 2, at 26, Monte Christo-mansions, N. Piers Edgcumbe Martin, third son of the late Rev Richard Martin formerly Chief Officer in the P and O Co's service, aged 55.
OSBORNE—June 24, at Boscombe, Bournemouth, Walter Osborne, of Igatpura, Bombay, aged 47.
ROHDE—June 1, at Barberton, Transvaal, from malari l fever, contracted at Delagoa Bay, South Africa, Major Howkins Rohde, youngest son of John Rohde, Madras Civil Service, Retired.
ROWLANDSON—June 30, at the Gables, New Romney, Kent, Major-Gen W Rowlandson, late Madras Army, of anoplexy.
TARGETT—July 2, at Charing-cross Hospital, London, William Harald Targett, of Calcutta, aged 57.

POONA.

DEATH.

MODY—July 26, at Poona, Navajbai, daughter-in-law of Jehangirjee Hormasjee Mody, and sister of Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boottee. Funeral this (Monday) afternoon. The *Oothamna* ceremony on Tuesday, at Boottee Hall.—(By telegram).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

FOWLER—COLLINS—July 14, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev Archdeacon A N W Spens, Frank Dashwood, son of the late Captain G C Fowler, R N, to Florence, second daughter of William Collins, Esq, of Belfast.
KEUNER—DERIAZ—July 14, at the Registrar's Court, Benares, Edwin Rubie, eldest son of E W Keuner, Esq C I E, late Accountant General, Punjab, to Mabel Gertrude, eldest daughter of P E Deriaz, Esq of the Ramgarh Tea Estate, Kumaon.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1896.

THE weakness of the arguments advanced in favour of making India pay the ordinary expenses of the Suakin Contingent was remarkably illustrated in the debate on Mr. Morley's amendment to Lord George Hamilton's resolution, the full report of which reached India by the last mail. The speeches of the Secretary of State for India, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of Mr. A. J. Balfour have to be searched in vain to find one really sound argument for the decision which Her Majesty's Ministers thrust upon an unwilling party, contrary to the advice of all their supporters in the press, in order to avoid the humiliation of again "climbing down." No less than 22 Unionist members voted against the Government, and others, rather than risk a resignation of the Ministry, walked out without voting, so that the normal majority of 147 was brought down to 85. There can be little doubt that had the question been left an open one by Government, many more Unionist members, as Mr. Maclean said, would have voted against the motion. Lord George Hamilton described the resolution as containing the proposition that India should not make any profit nor suffer any loss by the expeditions beyond her frontiers. We are unable to follow this argument, seeing that the motion contained no proviso that the Home Exchequer should bear the cost of invaliding, of pensions to the widows of soldiers who will never return from the terrible climate of Suakin, and the thousand and one other items of extra outlay that will be involved by the expedition, even if the sepoys never come into any actual engagement. The remark of Lord George Hamilton, that the demand would absorb a smaller proportion of the Indian Army than any previous expedition, and all the other arguments based on the comparative smallness of the undertaking, do not at all affect the principle as to the equity or otherwise of making India pay a part of the cost of the Soudan war. The noble Lord reiterated the principles laid down in his despatch—principles which are quite right in the abstract, but which are clearly departed from in the present instance, since the direct interest of India in the Soudan war has not by any means been proved. Lord George Hamilton had such a bad case that he had to discuss something quite beyond the mark—namely, the general policy of the expedition. Mr. Balfour, by tacitly admitting that some tribunal of arbitration should be established for deciding matters like this of the Suakin charges, gave away the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that as a majority of the India Council had agreed to the decision of Government it must be a right one. The fact is that the India Council is composed for the most part of men whose lives are in the past, and who have quite lost touch and knowledge of the India of to-day. The administrators who are directly responsible for the good government of this country have most ably demonstrated the meanness and unfairness of making India bear this burden, and their views, rather than those of a majority of the India Council, should have weighed most with Her Majesty's Ministers. We believe that in face of public opinion the despatch of Lord Elgin's Council would have had the desired effect but for the accident that a short time before Government had been compelled to confess itself beaten in regard to the chief measure of the Session, and when the debate took place was contemplating having to make another confession of the same kind in regard to the Irish Land Bill.

GONDAL, whose ruler is now in England, and has been taking part in many notable functions there and on the Continent, affords a striking example of what the administration of a Native State can be in the hands of an enlightened ruler. If all Native States were as efficiently governed as this, there would be no occasion for zealous members of Parliament to trouble themselves and waste the time of the House by asking questions as to the deposition of the Jhallawar Maharaja or any other. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal, whose state measures little over a thousand square miles, was educated in Edinburgh, and his heir is now going through a similar course of tuition. Gondal's prospects are bright, for the future Thakore Saheb promises to follow in the footsteps of his father. Already he has begun to make his mark, and his instructors declare that in his work he is doing well and developing quite satisfactorily. He has good ability, and is well-advanced for his age. He could, if he chose, be a good scholar, and has a considerable liking for his work both in classics and mathematics. Indeed, generally speaking, he is thoroughly intelligent in all he does, and further, we are told, that he is straightforward and honourable, and always pleasant to deal with, and wishful to please. The Kumar Shri is in his fourteenth year. He is shortly going to Eton. Before starting for India on a short holiday he was examined by the Eton authorities for the entrance test. In the words of the examiner, the Kumar Saheb "made a favourable impression both personally and in his work. He has taken a good place, considering his age—Upper Fourth Form. The average place taken by boys of thirteen at entrance is Middle Fourth. His papers were clearly written, and showed considerable intelligence and careful training. In particular his mathematical paper was good, and also his answers to the general knowledge paper." Sanitation and education are both well looked after and encouraged in Gondal, and latterly the Thakore Saheb has been devoting special attention to the encouragement of local industries. The Dhoraji ginning factory, which is owned by the Durbar, is working profitably. It has been enlarged of late to meet the growing wants of the locality. But believing it highly desirable that such undertakings should be initiated and managed entirely by private individuals, the Durbar offers exceptional facilities to those wishing to embark in such concerns. Some persons of means have been found ready to start ginning factories at Gondal and Bhayavadar at their own risk, and it is satisfactory to note that the former factory worked so successfully that it had to be enlarged within a short time of its erection. The Durbar Iron foundry also continues to be worked at a profit and to turn out satisfactory work; indeed all indigenous industries are flourishing. We are pleased to find too that the condition of the agricultural classes has improved, a fact which is credited to the introduction, two years ago, of the *Vighoti* or cash assessment system. The good harvest of cotton crops of the last year has also contributed greatly to their prosperity. The Memons of Dhoraji and Upleta are better off than their Hindu brethren. The commercial enterprise of the former takes them to all parts of the country, and even beyond the precincts of India, for the purposes of trade. They usually set out after the *Diwali* and return to their homes about the beginning of the monsoon with large profits, "the result of their plodding industry and indomitable pluck." The Hindus, on the other hand, confine themselves to their homes, and are not therefore a very affluent class. The same reason the Dewan thinks, may account for the absence of any desirable improvement in the condition of the people of the town of Gondal, in spite of some help given them during the year by the Durbar in the shape of loan of money for trading purposes. In the new Administration Report the question of transfer of the ryot's occupancy right in the land he holds is dicussed at some length and the merits of the *Vighoti* and *Bhaghvatai* systems are compared, the Dewan assuring us that the Thakore Saheb and himself have approached this difficult and delicate question very cautiously, and have ruled that, while the cultivators would have the privilege of selling their occupancy rights primarily to other cultivators, and secondarily to outsiders, the Civil Courts would not be allowed to sell them in execution of any decrees of such courts against the cultivators. They are now anxiously watching the operation of this ruling, and hope to be able to ascertain its practical effect, whether for good, or for bad, after the lapse of a reasonable time as no doubt they will. With a view to dealing with the Kathiawar dacoits who threatened to cross the Gondal borders, special police arrangements were made. There is little serious crime in Gondal, and both civil and criminal justice seems satisfactorily administered.

WHEN at the end of 1894, the Government of India raised the duty on opium imported by land into Bombay by Rs. 50 per chest, we expressed the opinion that this enhancement taken in conjunction with the rapid increase of the cultivation of the poppy in China would act injuriously upon the trade. This prediction has been so far fulfilled that the Government of India has abandoned the additional tax, and the pass duty now stands at the rate which existed for four years previous to the end of 1894—Rs. 625 for opium passed at Ajmere, and Rs. 600 when passed elsewhere. As this change comes into effect at once, the present season's crop will have the advantage of the decreased duty for the time of year when the manufactured drug is sent into Bombay has not yet arrived. The poppy is sown in November; the plants are in flower by the beginning of February, and by the end of March the whole of the opium has been collected by the cultivators and is ready for sale. But a long time elapses before it reaches Bombay. The village bankers and others into whose hands the raw material passes, usually retain it until the end of April, and during the next two months it is bought by the large dealers, who make it up into balls of about twelve ounces each, and expose it in storehouses to dry during the months of July and August. It is usually ready for export by September, but as considerable dryage takes place during its transit to Bombay, we do not receive it here in large quantities until October. When the opium is intended for consumption in Bombay, instead of for export, an additional duty of Rs. 50 per chest is levied, so that under the altered scale Rs. 675 per chest will be charged on such opium passed at Ajmere and Rs. 650 when the pass is granted elsewhere. The reason why a higher rate of pass duty is levied at Ajmere is that, as these scales are situated in British territory, the opium weighed there is not subject to the dues levied by the Native States. The policy of the Department is to so adjust the duties as to keep the price not only of different growths of Malwa, but also of Malwa and Bengal opium at about the same level. The Paramount Power has, of course, no direct control over the cultivation of the poppy or manufacture of the drug in the Malwa States, and the revenue in respect thereto arises from the fact that the States have no access to the sea, except through the British territory. This transportation is prohibited, except under passes granted under the authority of the Opium Agents, which being interpreted means the payment of the pass duty.

AN attempt has been made by a contemporary to show that the new three per cent. Loan is not so good an investment as the converted 3½ per cent. Government Paper. The theory has been sustained by the simple but unsatisfactory process—unintentional no doubt—of overlooking some very important factors in the situation and of misinterpreting others. It is true that the 3½ per cent. paper has eight years to run during which period four per cent. more interest will be paid upon it than on the new comer. Its present price at 110 is therefore equivalent to three's at 106, a rate two per cent. higher than that at which the latest addition to the public debt of India has so far been quoted. The new loan has this additional advantage for investors, that the rate is fixed for twenty years, while 3½'s may after eight years be called in for conversion to three per cents., possibly without any guarantee as to time, and merely payable at three months' notice. It is quite certain that unless something very unexpected occurs to shake the credit of India one or other of these courses will be taken by the Finance Minister of the day eight years hence. Judging from the published list of the names of allottees, both here and in Calcutta, the presumption is that the new loan is very strongly held, as the bulk seems to have got into the hands of the banks, and a comparatively small proportion has come into the possession of Native dealers. It is also safe to assume that a pretty large amount has been taken through the banks for London investors, a circumstance which will keep the paper scarce here, and favour a rise in rates. Judging from the tone of the London market, it would seem probable in the face of the enormous amount of money looking for investment, rupee paper will come into increasing favour with investors, and the tendency of exchange will also assist in raising the price of paper in London. At the present quotations Indian 3½ per cent. paper will yield the investor in Capel Court 3·2 per cent., while Consols, now hovering about 113, only bring in two and three-eights per cent. It may be mentioned that the amount of the Loan alloted in Bombay was one crore and eleven lakhs, and that no tenderer made a higher offer than 104.

THE troops who took part in the Ashanti walk-over must be congratulated on their good luck. It is formally announced in an Army Order that the Queen has approved of a special star, cast in gun-metal, being granted to both the Imperial and Colonial forces employed under Sir F. C. Scott between December 7, 1895, and January 17, 1896, both

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAPE ASSEMBLY AND THE JAMESON RAID.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Cape Assembly have unanimously adopted the report of the Committee on the Jameson raid.

THE DISTURBANCES IN MACEDONIA.

DEFEAT OF TURKISH TROOPS.

The Greek band, which invaded Macedonia, has defeated a detachment of Turkish troops.

JULY 26.

Latest advices state that further conflicts have taken place between Greeks and Turks in Macedonia.

The Ambassadors of the Powers at Athens have protested against the Greek invasion of Macedonia, and orders have now been given by the Greek Government to prevent any further bands crossing the frontier.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MATABELE.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The operations against the Matabele in the Matoppo Hills are regarded as indecisive.

It is stated that Sir F. Carrington will not re-enter the hills, but build forts all round them.

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

In the Jameson trial, in closing the case for the Crown to-day, documents were read to prove that the Foreign Enlistment Act was operative in Bechuanaland.

Sir Edward Clarke argued that Mafeking and Pitsani were without the Crown's dominions, and that the Act was not operative there.

Lord Russell overruled Sir Edward Clarke's objections.

The case is adjourned till Monday.

THE CZAR AND TURKISH TROOPS IN CRETE.

It is stated that the Czar, through Prince Lobanoff has expressed his regret at the conduct of the Turkish troops in Crete.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

Latest advices from Crete state that the Turks are massed before Heraklion, and are seeking to enter the town, but the Governor opposes them.

JULY 25.

The situation in Crete is becoming worse every day, and the rebels will resume fighting unless their damands are conceded in a week.

AUSTRALIANS VS. M. C. C.

The return match between the Australians and the Marylebone Cricket Club was drawn, the latter wanting sixty runs with seven wickets to fall.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

Lieutenant Thompson, of the Queen's Edinburgh Volunteers, has won the Queen's Prize at Bisley.

THE PURCHASE OF THE BURMA RAILWAYS.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The Secretary of State wires that a prospectus has been issued for the formation of acompany by Messrs. Rothschild to take over work and extend the existing system of railways in Burma from the 1st September next. The capital is to be two millions sterling with power to raise further capital by shares or debentures. The net earnings are to be divided: first charge 2½ per cent. guaranteed to the company on the share capital; second charge, 2½ per cent. on Government expenditure as converted at the current rate of exchange on the 21st July. The surplus, if any, is to be divided: one-fifth to the company, and four-fifths to Government; but the company is not to receive less than 2½ per cent. on the share capital paid up till 30th June 1901.

The estimate of the probable Government capital expenditure on all lines in Burma on the 1st September next has been urgently called for and further instructions on this point are to follow.

THE ILLNESS OF MAJOR RAMSAY.

Major Ramsay, Political Agent with Sardar Muhamad Ayub Khan, is lying in a critical state. News this morning states that the disease is pronounced to be typhoid fever.

UMRA KHAN.

The Amir has sent a full escort for Umra Khan to leave Kabul. The escort left Kabul on the 21st.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE TO GULMARZ.

The Branch Telegrph Line to Gulmarz has been constructed, and will be ready for traffic from the 1st August.

TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Telegraph Administration report for the year up to April 1896 has been prepared by Mr. Reynolds, Director General, and is highly satisfactory. The receipts for the Inland messages alone show an increase of over three lakhs of Rupees. There is also a material increase in the Ordinary and Urgent class of messages, and, as already stated, a solid rise in the Foreign telegraphic service. The entire report, which will be officially published in a blue-book form early in August, is generally most favourable.

ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

In the Missionary highway robbery case, yesterday, Mr. Hume, Government solicitor, concluded his address for the prosecution, which was mainly directed to proving the identity of the accused. In conclusion, Mr. Hume asked the magistrate to bear in mind two maxims: one "It were better that ten guilty men should escape than one innocent man be punished"; and other "He imperils innocent who spares guilty." He would ask his Worship to be on his guard in acquitting the accused. If he could act on the evidence of Stewart, corroborated by the soldiers, then the case was established, and Mr. Hume would leave it in his Worship's hands.

The magistrate promised to deliver judgment on Tuesday.

THE LATE ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS.

The portrait of the late St. John Carruthers, solicitor, will be unveiled to-morrow, at the High Court, by the Chief Justice.

DEATH OF MR. CHITGUPI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JULY 25.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Dharwar was held in the library to give expression to their deep feelings of grief caused by the untimely death of Mr. Chitgupi, barrister-at-law. It was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to his father, Mr. Shrinivasrao Chitgupi. Mr. Sawadi, in his speech as president, very pathetically impressed upon the audience the lessons to be drawn from the moral courage shown by Mr. Chitgupi and the loss the Karnatak has sustained in his untimely death. A suggestion was also put forth to send a requisition to his holiness Shri Satyadhia Swami Uttaradimatha to revoke the ex-communication which his bereaved widow is now under and take her back into the Vaishnav community.

FLOODS AT POONA.

THE BLOCK ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 26.

Heavy rain is falling in Poona and the surrounding districts since Friday. The Poona River is now in full flood, and the water on the bund is gone very high. At the Fitzgerald Bridge the water is high up to the arches. The road near East-Kirkee is in water. Trees are submerged. The Holkar's Bridge is just visible by tops of the railings. The water in Kirkee is gone up to the wall of the Old Cemetery, and the tents, which were pitched for the Sappers and Miners sports, are also in water. Water has also come near the steps of the Royal Connaught Boat Club.

Trains from Bombay, which left for Madras on Friday, and were due here at three in the morning, did not arrive till seven, and all nights were nearly four hours late. The trains, which leave Poona for Bombay in the morning and afternoon, went as far Lanowli, and in the night all trains came back owing to the heavy floods on the line between Nerul and Kalayan. Some part of the Budlapur Line has been washed away. Slips have also occurred on the Bhore Ghauts. Owing to the break between Budlapore and Neral stations, the officials issued a notice that no trains could pass to Bombay for passengers; they can go via Dhond to Kalayan, and thence to Bombay.

The English mails, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, were not delivered till afternoon. The mails were brought via Dhond. At present trains are stopped running from Poona to Bombay.

It is also reported that the large ten-span bridge between Timarni and Paghdal at Gungal has been washed away, and great difficulty is likely to be experienced in putting it up. On the Bombay, Baroda Railway there are some breakdowns and heavy floods prevail at Parlaghi and Verar.

In the afternoon the water in the Mulia Mutha rose so high as the temple steps near the bund, which is quite under water. The compound was flooded. Mr. Crowe's (Judge) lawn is many feet under water. All low-lying land adjoining the Kirkee Road between Sungum Lodge, Riverside, and the Poona Boat Club was in the same state. Steps of the bungalow, and also the lower rooms are flooded. The Kirkee Freemasons Lodge was also in water. In the evening there was some break in the weather, and the water was subsiding.

A special train for Bombay will leave, at 9 o'clock this evening, arriving in Bombay at 5 o'clock the following evening. The General Traffic Manager has announced that he hopes to be able to run trains to Bombay as usual to-morrow.

HEAVY RAIN IN GUZERAT.

BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY LINE.

SURAT, JULY 26.

The stormy weather which prevailed during the week culminated in a heavy downpour on Friday evening. More than twelve inches of rain has fallen within twenty-four hours, which beats all the previous records of rainfall. The average downpour of the season comes to 40 inches, and, therefore, the fall of nearly twelve inches in twenty-four hours can be said to be serious, if not disastrous. The crops have been washed away, and the low-lying parts are under water. Such a heavy fall in one day is quite unprecedented in Surat. The water in the Tapti River has risen 41 feet, and there is great cause for fear. If the rain continues the results will be disastrous. I hear that the ballast has been washed away near Amulsad, about twenty miles from Surat. It is most unfortunate that during the monsoons of 1891, 1892, and 1894 the line near this very station was washed away; but I cannot say whether it is the identical spot or not. The line slopes a little here, and therefore the water runs down with terrific force, washing away the ballast. The railway traffic has been seriously impeded.

HEAVY RAIN AT BROACH.

BROACH, JULY 26.

While the cholera epidemic is raging here we are troubled by the rise of water in the Nerbuda. The water has risen by about eighteen or nineteen feet; but that would not have been so alarming were it not accompanied by excessive down pours and severe storm. Near Panoli, a few miles from Broach, the line has been washed away; and fears are entertained about the Nerbuda Bridge. It cannot be supposed that the bridge is in danger, for there is no bridge in any part of India which will equal the Nerbuda. But if the water continues to rise, and rain falls with unabated force it is likely that a portion of the embankment will be damaged. The rain is most severe, and it has wrought great destruction of property. No lives have been lost; but very serious inconvenience has been caused. I am glad to say that the rain shows signs of abating. The rainfall registered between Friday evening and Saturday is more than ten inches.

FLOODS AT BULSAR.

BULSAR, JULY 25.

The weather here is quite cyclonic. It is raining incessantly day and night, and very high wind blows throughout the whole time. The rivers are flooded, and the roads and streets are submerged in water. The damage to property is great.

FLOODS AT NAVSARI.

NAVSARI, JULY 26.

Exceptionally heavy rain has fallen here. The Purna River has overflowed, and the Maleshar and other streets are flooded with water. The floods have caused much damage in surrounding villages.

HEAVY RAIN AT BHOWNUGGER.

BHOWNUGGER, JULY 25.

Heavy rain fell here yesterday, and continued throughout to-day. There is no sign of the cessation of the rain for the present.

BARODA, JULY 26.

It has not rained but has poured in Baroda for the last two days. The Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway line is rendered quite unsafe for traffic owing to the overflowing of the Jamboea river between Vishwamitri and Chundode. Owing to the blockade of the line we have been without news of what takes place elsewhere; but it is reported that there are floods all over Guzerat.

AKOT NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Rain had held over nearly three weeks, and great anxiety was felt, but last week witnessed a speedy rainfall. A mild form of a cholera has made its appearance, but the unremitting efforts of Mr. Gabusing, special magistrate, and the most energetic vice-Chairman of the Municipality, in keeping the town thoroughly clean, have nipped the epidemic in the bud. It is hoped the return of Pandharpur pilgrims may not import fresh germs of disease.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

JULY 26.

Mail steamer Himalaya, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 1-32
The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 11-16
Bar Silver	31 3-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	44,000	Bales.
" " " Surats	22,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	14,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	693,000	"
" " Surats	59,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT DEBATE.

"THERE was a time last Monday night when they (the Ministry) were rather ill, but that feeling soon passed off, and they had become restored to their normal condition of very robust health." These are the words of a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Ritchie, spoken by the President of the Board of Trade at the rival Guildhall banquet given by Sir Arthur Arnold, chairman of the London County Council. I was in the House of Commons from first to last of what I may without exaggeration call the great debate on the proposal of her Majesty's Government to saddle India with a portion of the cost of the Suakin Expedition, and I can testify from personal observation that the condition of the Ministry was then very bad, but I am unable to confirm Mr. Ritchie's statement that they have been restored to their normal health. If the present health of the Administration is normal it is a bad look-out for Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. The fact is the Government, already suffering from their blunders respecting the Education Bill, have received a blow from which, unless the gods are unusually propitious, it will take them some time to recover.

Only once before this session has the House been so packed in all parts as it was on Monday. The ladies' gallery as usual contained no vacant seats. The space reserved for the peers, never occupied except on important occasions, contained a numerous body of hereditary legislators, including the Lord Chief Justice, the Duke of Devonshire, Viscount Cross, Lord Onslow, Lord Camperdown, and Lord Reay. The proceedings were delayed for some time by an irritatingly tedious discussion on a Londonderry Improvement Bill, and when a second division was called, the Danish Minister, M. de Bille, abruptly quitted his seat in evident disgust, and did not return. Lord George Hamilton's turn at last came to move his resolution, calling upon India to pay the ordinary expenses of the troops despatched to Suakin. His Lordship spoke with his usual fluency, but he did not, as Mr. Maclean subsequently remarked, seem to have his heart in the business, and he failed to secure a cheer from the Ministerial benches, until towards the end of his speech he somewhat irrelevantly fell foul of Mr. John Morley for what he has said in the country about the policy of the Soudan War. Then the Unionists as, in duty bound, cheered him, but this was the only sympathy they gave him during the hour or so he was upon his legs. At the outset, he explained the scope of the resolution, and why it was necessary that it should be moved in the House. He then enumerated previous similar expeditions, and proceeded to say that two arguments had been advanced against the proposals of her Majesty's Government—first, that there is a risk in taking such a number of troops from the Indian establishment; and, second, that the financial charge on the Indian revenue is not a fair one. As to the first he quite agreed that the greatest caution is necessary to prevent India being drawn upon to meet any of the military emergencies that may occur in Africa. The present expedition numbers only 2,500, and to deduct that number from a total army of 210,000 is, he argued, a very different thing from deducting 14,000 from a total force of 180,000, as in the case of the Abyssinian Expedition. With reference to the second point he observed:—"Roughly speaking, and stripped of all phraseology, the contention of the Indian Government amounts to this—that since the neutralization of the Suez Canal India has no special interest in Egypt over and above that of other parts of the British Empire. I have examined that contention to the best of my ability; I have taken the advice of some very able authorities; and I venture to say that neither from the historical nor from the military point of view can that contention be maintained." If the Home Government were to assent to the proposition of the Indian Government, it seems to him that, no matter what expeditions be necessary in Asia or Africa, it would be impossible ever to ask India to bear any part of the expenditure connected therewith; and as those interests outside India grew and developed and required protection, the whole cost of that protection would fall upon the tax-payers of this country. But he was "much in sympathy" with the substance of the complaint of the Government of India, and he used an argument that is familiar in the Home Rule controversy. Unionists say that the Irish people are discontented on account of the misgovernment of former times. "No one," said the Secretary of State, "can deny that from time to time charges have been put upon India somewhat in excess of the interests which India has had in former expeditions. It is the recollection of these transactions that has been in the mind of the Indian Government." He submitted that in his despatch he had laid down a principle which would secure that equity in these matters which the House desires without rendering them in the future liable to the suggestion which had now come from India. The Press assumed that there were great differences between the Home and the Indian Government. It was true they differed in details, but the points on which they agreed far exceeded those upon which they differed. "The Government of India," said his Lordship, "have in the first place asked for reciprocity. They say that in the past arrangements have been made beneficial to the Imperial Treasury, but that there has been a disinclination to apply similar principles where they would be beneficial to the Indian Exchequer. In this dispatch we have laid down principles which the Chancellor of the Exchequr has admitted shall be reciprocal in character, and we have established an important precedent in the case of Mombassa."

Mr. John Morley committed the great faul of speaking too long. He occupied nearly twice as much time as Lord George, and if he had confined himself to half-an-hour his speech would have been more effective. Is was the general opinion that Mr. Maclean never spoke so well, and he was overwhelmed with congratulations from all sides one of the greatest compliments paid to him coming from a prominent member of the Government. As yet he did not spare the Ministry. The faces of the occupants of the Treasury Bench plainly betokened their discomfiture. One of the most telling point in a speech filled with good points was the hon. gentleman's remark that if the House were left to its independent judgment the Government would not find themselves supported by more than a score of members. Equally crushing was his expression of astonishment at the perversity of a Government "which after throwing over with a light heart the most important legislative measures of the session, now came forward and obstinately persisted in laying this charge on the people of India." Mr. Maclean was asked by the Opposition to second Mr. Morley's amendment, and consented on the understanding that the official whips of the Liberal party should not act as tellers. The part taken by Bombay men in the debate will not escape notice in India. Mr. Bhownaggree, wise speech was admirable, and merited the very high praise bestowed upon it by Sir Henry Fowle; Sir Andrew Scoble, and Sir William Wedderburn, all condemned the policy of the Government. Whilst the Speaker was away for his chop, the was much speculation in the lobbies and the smoking-room as to what non-official Unionists were likely to speak in favour of the resolution. On Conservative member of my acquaintance said he did not believe a single ministerialist would venture to support the Government with his voice. Only one member has the courage to do this, a Mr. Lawrence, who sits as a Liberal Unionist for some division of Cornwall, and whom half the House did not seem to know even by sight. Sir Henry Fowler spoke with force and eloquence in reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who made his one mistake this session by his disparaging remarks about the Government of India, the members of which are, he argued, merely representatives and agents. Mr. Balfour seemed to have been put on his mettle by th gloomy reports brought to him during the evenir by the Unionist whips, and spoke with great vigir in a crowded and rather excited House. There is no doubt that his speech, by the plausible excuses it afforded to Unionists who disliked the resolution but did not wish to vote against their leaders, prevented the Government majority from being smaller than it was. The second division, where the minority fell from 190 to 106, was, to the intense indignation of many Liberals, forced upon the House by Sir Charles Dilke, for what reason nobody seemed to understand.

I am told, though I mention the information for what it is worth, that Lord George Hamilton disapproved, almost as strongly as anyone, of the proposal, and up to the last moment would gladly have withdrawn it. But Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Arthur Balfour persisted in its being pressed. Lord George Hamilton's abiding weakness is that he never has the courage of his own views and opinions, and is far too easily led by the plausible representations of men whose reputation overawes him. If he had put his foot down firmly his colleagues in the Cabinet would have given in, and that long before any threat to resign would have been necessary It is understood that he made a good fight in a restricted sense with them, and that out of it the relations between him and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach became rather strained. But in such cases a wrangle, leading in a surrender, is not the right course to pursue, but simply and resolutely to plead *non possumus*. Coming so soon after the gratuitous difficulty in which Lord George Hamilton placed himself with the Indian Cotton duties, it is felt that his Lordship has gone far to ruin his character for statesmanship, and this is a source of serious disappointment for all, of whatever party, who recognise with hearty approval his keen interest in his work, and his warm personal sympathies with the people of India. As to the Council, or rather the majority, the less said the better. Some of them, I suspect, would not have been sorry if the decision at which they arrived had been overruled by the Cabinet or the House of Commons. Unless rumour is incorrect, the strongest advocate of the policy of making India pay was Sir Alfred Lyall.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND INDIA.

The appointment of Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne to be Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts is not only a well-deserved recognition of his valuable services on behalf of that institution but an adirect compliment to India, with which he has been so closely connected all his life. Sir Owen Burne has for many years been an active member of the committee of the Indian Section, and about twelve months ago succeeded Sir George Birdwood as chairman of that important branch of the Society. The new chairman of the Indian Section is one of the most respected of Sir Owen's colleagues in the Council of the Secretary of State—Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley. Sir G. Birdwood, who retired from the Council by rotation a year ago, has been re-elected, and other vacancies have been filled up by the election of Viscount Cross and the Right Hon. G. N Curzon, M.P.

THE ASHBURNHAM LIBRARY.

Bibliophites in Bombay will, perhaps, consider that almost the principal piece of news of the week is the interesting announcement of the Earl of Ashburnham's intention to dispose of the celebrated library at Ashburnham Place. Here at home the matter is attracting considerable attention in literary circles, where it is recognised that no similar event has occurred since Earl Spencer, to the surprise of many persons, put up the Althorp Library to auction. That magnificent collection of treasures, it will be remembered, was saved to the country through the liberality of Mrs. Rylands, who is housing them at Manchester. It could have been wished that she had thought fit to deposit them in the British Museum; but Manchester is at all events in England, and they might have gone abroad. About twelve years ago Lord Ashburnham offered to the then Government the whole of his manuscripts, numbering 4,000, for £160,000, but, as the *Times* puts it, Mr. Gladstone had other and less satisfactory uses for his surpluses, and the Trustees of the British Museum had to be content with the section of the Ashburnham manuscripts which dealt with English history. It is not very flattering to our national pride to learn that since then the whole of the other part of the section was originally acquired from that extraordinary man, Guglielmo Libricarraci, whose prosecution on a charge of pillaging the libraries of France, which he had visited as inspector, created such a great sensation about fifty years ago. But although thus shown, the Ashburnham collection is unequalled amongst private libraries in this or any other country. It consists, we are reminded, of the manuscripts procured from M. Barrois, a French collector of much celebrity, and of the still more important group, modestly called "Additional" by the late Earl. The Barrois collection is of very varied character, containing Gospels, Books of Hours, Legends of the Saints, Romances of Chivalry, and documents bearing on the history of France, though it is said that the most important of these last have been already sold. There remain, however, in this section alone at least 600 manuscripts, very many of them "of the greatest beauty and interest." The character of the "Additional" section is fixed by "La Bible Historial" and "Evangelia Quatuor," the former of the fourteenth and the latter of the eight century. The former has the autograph of the first owner, John, Duke of Berry, son of King John of France, and has come down from his time through the hands of a number of eminent possessors whose names have been preserved. The Gospels is a book equally remarkable inside and out, being finely written and bound in the most sumptuous golden jewelled binding, in which are 327 precious stones. It belonged to the Abbey and Chapter of Noble Canonesses at Lindau, to which it is said to have been given by Louis Le Debonnaire, son of Charlemagne. Mr. Gladstone has just written a protest against what he styles "the wild, wanton and most perilous expenditure in which the country has thought proper to engage." He refers of course to the increased armaments, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach may be sure, that if as is so generally hoped, he may be able to purchase Lord Ashburnham's library for the nation, no objection will come from Hawarden, or for the matter of that, from any responsible quarter. *Apropos* the annual report of the British Museum issued to-day contains an item of information that will give delight to all lovers of books. The most important acquisition in Early English books during the past twelve months, we learn, is one of the highest interest, being the only known copy of the first edition of a work by Bunyan: "Christian Behaviour, or the Fruits of True Christianity. By John Bunyan, a Prisoner of Hope. London. 1663." This is the third of those of Bunyan's books that were composed in prison, and its existence was unknown until this copy was discovered some time ago in a chest of old books at Cranbrook, in Kent.

LORD SELBORNE'S MEMORIALS.

The appearance of the first instalment of the memorials bequeathed to his family and the nation by the lamented Earl of Selborne has given much satisfaction to the admirers of that eminent Englishman, although it deals with personal matters, and is not of such general interest as subsequent volumes are sure to be. A more laborious man than Lord Selborne never lived. In these volumes we get a glimpse of his extraordinary powers of work. He records himself that "for years I was obliged, more than once in the course of a Session, to work two and three days together without going to bed; I even remember on at least one occasion working thus, from 2 a.m. on Monday to late on Saturday, but this was exceptional"; and Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing to Lady Sophia Palmer, says:—"I went to his chambers when he was Attorney-General on a Wednesday afternoon, and was told by the clerk that I had better not go in as Sir Roundell had not been in bed that week." An interesting letter he wrote to Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore) on the situation in 1856 is too long to be quoted in full. I must therefore content myself with a single extract, happily hitting off the characteristics of the late leader of the Liberal party. "Gladstone," says the writer, "with all those qualities which make one admire and love him, baffles all calculation by the great individuality of his mind; at once conscientious and ambitious, subtle and vehement, impulsive and discriminating. He is a comet, the elements of whose orbit are as yet but imperfectly known. It is a great question with me, personally, whether or not to commit myself to him for better or worse. I think I could decide to do so, if it were merely or mainly a question of my own ambition or self-interest. But, unfortunately, I have a perverse habit of thinking for myself, and a conscience which, when I have formed a decided opinion upon any matter of real consequence, drives me to act upon it." This was subsequently proved by the sacrifices he was ready to make rather than vote for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, a measure he could not conscientiously approve. His disinterested action on that occasion might be commended to the notice of some of those gentlemen who followed Lord George Hamilton into the division lobby a few evenings ago. Selborne's description of Sir William Harcourt is not unflattering to the present leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Selborne made Sir W. Harcourt's acquaintance in 1862, and speaks of him as "a man of great abilities and not less ambition"; and "conspicuous in society for his commanding figure and lofty, artificial manner." Selborne obtained for him in 1866 the rank of Queen's Counsel, but says "he had no business at the bar and was of only twelve years' standing." "There were always those tendencies in his character which have made him what he now is, the most thorough-going of partisans. But his natural disposition was generous, and his domestic affections strong and tender. He married, in 1859, a niece of Lord Clarendon and step-daughter of Sir George Cornewall Lewis; and, as long as his wife lived, the influence of Sir George Lewis, whom he held in reverence (though of a character the most opposite to his own) was very great with him. But in January, 1863, he was left a widower, and in the following April Sir George Lewis himself died. He was crushed for a time by those sorrows, which brought out the best part of his character."

THE MEDICAL QUESTION.

If Dr. Bahadhurji has not been welcomed by the Royal Commission he cannot complain that other opportunities have been denied to him to ventilate his views in this country. On Monday afternoon he read a paper before the East India Association on "The Medical needs of India," but as it will be published *in extenso* in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* I need only briefly summarise what he put before a representative meeting. At the outset he observed that the cause of medical education, science, and sanitation has always engaged the hearty sympathy and co-operation of educated people. If one thing more than another speaks to the enduring fame and blessings of British rule in India, it is, he said, the spirit in which England inaugurated its most beneficent work to foster Western medical science and sanitation in India for the good of the people, and to enable India, with its vast opportunities, to take part in the general advancement of the science and art of medicine. He then passed on to consider what he regards as the most pressing medical needs of India. These, he explained, arise out of the present position of the medical profession, medical education, and science and sanitation in India—and this position is the outcome of a system of civil medical administration which by reason of its not keeping pace with and adapting itself to the growing requirements of the civil medical department has come to be an anachronism. The best products of Indian Universities in the Faculty of Medicine have, he declared, no higher career offered to them than as assistant surgeons on Rs. 100 per month rising to 200 with a pension of 100 after 25 years' service. He specified in detail the alleged defects at present existing, but said those evils were cited not in any disparagement of the Service, but in condemnation of the system which claims the service itself as its first victim. "It is," he said, "matter as much for wonderment as congratulation that the Military members of the profession have done as much as they have in the difficult and often trying positions in which they were placed as loans in the Civil department." After taking a historical survey of the origin and development of the service, he urged that it was time the illusory and unworkable reserve of Military loans for fixed Civil appointments was abandoned. The remedy, and the only true and effective remedy, of the evils in both the Civil and Military departmenas was suggested so long ago as 1862 by Lord Strathnairn, then Sir Hugh Rose, in these words: "It would be of most essential benefit to the Military and Civil interests if the Government were to create a distinct civil medical service for India, quite independent of the Army. The professors and lecturers in the different schools at each Presidency to belong to this (the Civil Medical) Service." If such was the necessity in 1862, how much more pressing must be the necessity now? Dr. Bahadhurji has at any rate converted one influential journal. The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"We are entirely in sympathy with Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji in his strictures upon the present medical system of India," and adds: "In the first instance no doubt the military service had to be the basis of all medical effort and education. But that day has passed."

OUR AMERICAN VISITORS.

The interchange of compliments between the United States and ourselves that we are just now witnessing is very welcome, and it is, perhaps, not too much to hope that some permanent benefit would result. It would be expecting too much of human nature to say that we are sorry that Yale was defeated at Henley, but we have refrained from any excessive jubilation over our victory, and the desire of every one in this country to be friendly to the American oresmen is recognised in the most kindly manner by the Press of New York. The splendid reception that is being given to the couple of hundred members of the Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, who have arrived here on a visit to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, should remove the last vestige of the sorenes created by the misunderstanding at the end of last year. The Queen has had the Bostonian Artillerymen at Windsor, and as I write they are being escorted through some of the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis to Marlborough House. Yesterday a sham fight and review were held at Aldershot in their honour, the Duke of Connaught conducting the operations and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, being present. The Prince of Wales never exhibited greater tact than he displayed at the banquet given by the Bostonians at the Holborn Restaurant, as a return for the hospitality extended to them there. In proposing the health of the President of the United States, his Royal Highness said:—"I know how gratified the Queen has been to see you, Colonel Walker, and your distinguished corps at Windsor, and the same feelings animate her as they do me in our strong liking and affection for your great country. (Cheers.) It is a long time, I regret to say, since I was last in America, but I have not forgotten the reception I met with on that occasion, nor do I forget how kindly President Buchanan received me when I went to Washington." Subsequently, in responding to the toast of his own health, the Prince, speaking as Captain-General and Colonel of our Honourable Artil ery Company, observed:—"From to-night the post which I occupy will be one doubly dear to me, as I shall feel always associated with our American brothers, and I consider now that we all belong to one corps." The loud cheers with which this felicitous remark was received will be reched from the other side of the Atlantic, and our Ameriban friends will be more anxious than ever that the Heir-Apparent should pay them another visit. If the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught were happy in their utterances on this occasion, so also was Mr. Bayard. In replying to the toast of his health, proposed by your former Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, the American Ambassador expressed his belief that the armed invasion of the mother-country by soldier citizens of the United States would find its place in men's memories, and would be marked as an occasion when the hearts of the people of the countries met upon a common and a high level of mutual good understanding. There were no diplomatic secrets between the United States and Great Britain, and the only possible danger was the danger of misunderstanding. To Britons it is gratifying to hear colonists speak of these isles as the mother-country. It is doubly gratifying when those two words proceed from the mouth of Americans.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Ben.S.C.; Col. R. Home, C.I.E., R. (Ben.) S. (Ret.); Lieut.-Col. C. A. MacDougall, Ben. Ret.; Gen. G. F. Hogg, C.B., Bom. S.C.; Sir John Pender, G.C.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. A. R. Thompson; Gen. Moulin; Lady Mary Bligh; Miss M. Maclagan; and Miss Gayner.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

BREAKS ON THE RAILWAY LINES.

THE HOME AND INDIAN MAILS DELAYED.

DURING the last few days we have had in the Western Presidency a return of the rough cyclonic weather with which the monsoon was ushered in some weeks back. Heavy floods have occurred in Guzerat and other parts of the Presidency, there being no less than 41 feet of flood in the Tapti River. Trains have been delayed, both on the Bombay Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways; through traffic on both lines has been temporarily suspended; vessels at sea have had a very rough time of it, trees and parts of buildings have been blown down, and great damage has been done to property, both in Bombay and the mofussil. Yesterday morning there was a welcome break in the rain in Bombay, and less rain fell than on any day for the last fortnight. But there were indications late at night of a continuance of the rough weather, a view that is supported by the latest telegraphic weather report, and by the telegram the Port Officer of Bombay received from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla, on Saturday afternoon. It was as follows:—"Storm signal hoist cautionary, flag signal cyclonic, storm crossing head of Peninsula and is giving very strong and increasing winds on Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts." Accordingly, the cautionary signal was hoisted on the Town flag staff.

Both the G. I. P. Railway line and the B. B. and C. I. line have suffered heavily almost every monsoon for the last four or five years by floods of more or less severity. On account of the continuous rain, it was feared that damage would be done to the railway lines, and unfortunately these fears have been realised. The through traffic on both the lines had to be temporarily suspended on Saturday, and people in Bombay were much inconvenienced by the non-delivery of their letters and parcels, which was the first signal to the public that something had gone wrong on the railway line. Had the stoppage occurred on the previous day, it would have coincided with the departure of the homeward mail, and much difficulty would have arisen from the non-arrival of the overland mail letters from Calcutta, Simla, and other centres, to say nothing of the many passengers who were running it fine and coming down to Bombay on the last available day. But, luckily, there was no difficulty on Friday, and traffic proceeded as usual.

THE BREAKS ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Major H. D. Ollivier, R. E., the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, wrote us on Saturday as follows:—"I have the honour to inform you that this morning flood water in two small bridges, near mile 43, between Saphala and Virar, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, rose to 1½ feet over the rails, and rendered the road impassable for trains. It is expected that the damage will soon be repaired, and in the meantime passengers and goods will be transhipped."

This letter was followed on Sunday afternoon by another giving a few details concerning other breaks on the line. Major Ollivier wrote as follows:—"I regret to inform you that owing to heavy local rainfall, which appears to have extended as far as Broach, the railway line has been damaged in several places by flood water. According to the latest telegraphic information to hand, the following portions of the line are impassable for trains:—

Between Virar and Saphala (mile 43) line under water for about 1,700 feet.

Near Amalsad (mile 140) ballast washed away in several places.

Near Panoli (mile 194) road under water.

Near Chamargam (mile 205) portion of the line washed away.

"The rainfall at Broach has been very heavy; 10 inches having been registered in 9 hours on the 25th. This has caused a rise in the Nerbudda river of 18½ feet. The Tapti River at Surat is also rising, 40 feet of flood water having been registered at 8 a.m. on the 26th July. The Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, between Vishwamitri and Chandode, is also unsafe for traffic at present owing to the Jamboea river being in flood."

On Saturday evening the down-mail train for Ahmedabad left Colaba at 9 p.m. as usual. The passenger train which leaves Surat at one o'clock in the afternoon, arrived safely at Church Gate at 9-15 p.m. The guard of the train reported heavy rain all the line over, but as there was no damage done to the permanent way, the Ahmedabad mail train was allowed to proceed. After leaving Grant Road the mail stopped at Palgadh, and no hitch was reported there. The next station where the train is stopped is Damaun, but the mail had only gone a few miles beyond Palgadh, when the driver found that it was dangerous to continue the journey. The train passed the Virar station, but between Virar and Saphala, at a distance of 43 miles from Bombay, the road was found quite impassable, water having risen to one-and-a-half feet over the rails. The driver, on perceiving this, at once decided to put back. This was the most prudent course to take under the circumstances; because had he proceeded ahead the train would have been derailed and precipitated into the water. The train was brought to Virar and detained there, and a telegram was immediately despatched to stop the through passenger train which left Colaba half-an-hour after the mail, at some convenient station. Accordingly the train was detained at Bassein. A telegram was also sent to stop the up mail and up-passenger train which were due here on Saturday morning, at Saphala, a few miles distance from Verar. The danger was thus averted by the foresight of the driver. It was discovered on Saturday morning, that water was running across the line at a tremendous rate, covering it by about a foot and a-half for hundreds of yards. The railway authorities lost no time in adopting measures for the transhipment of the passengers; but this has been found impracticable on account of water on the line. The passengers have nothing to complain of since they are accorded every facility by the railway authorities, although they must have been much inconvenienced for want of food as well as by the heavy rain which continued to pour on Saturday to go without food. The passengers of the down-mail were also transhipped, but owing to further breaks on the line they could not reach their destination. If some arrangements have not been made they must be suffering from want of food.

The damage on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line is more extensive than was at first imagined. There have been no less than nine different breaks on the line, and for many a mile the ground is under water. Numerous brooks and rivullets have risen and overflowed the banks. The following officers on Saturday visited the scene of the breaks:—Mr. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent; Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector; Mr. Finaghem, Assistant Traffic Superintendent; Mr. Hargrave, Chief Engineer; Mr. Wolft, Resident Engineer; Mr. H. W. Fleischer, District Traffic Superintendent at Ahmedabad; Mr. R. P. Middleton; and Mr. Phillips, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The scene on the line at several places baffles description. The first and foremost hitch is between Saphala and Virar, where the line is submerged in water about two deep. The second break is near Kim Kosemba. But it is not very serious. The third, between Billimora and Amalsar, is a serious one, the ballast being washed away. The fourth is

transhipped into a train at the Virar station and conveyed to Bombay last night. A mixed train, conveying parcels for up-country stations and passengers for Virar and intermediate stations, left last night, at 10 o'clock, from the Grant Road Station. On the train reaching the Verar Station, the parcels will be transhipped into another train at the Palghat station. A through train conveying passengers and posts will probably arrive this evening, provided the rain ceases.

THE FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

Most alarming news reaches us from Broach, where the extraordinary heavy rain has wrought much damage. Between Ankleshwar and Broach the water rose three feet on the line and rendered the road quite unsafe for traffic. Again there was similar difficulty between Panoli and Ankleshwar. But the most serious danger is from the river Nerbuda, which has become a source of great anxiety. It will be remembered that this river prior to the last construction of the bridge at an heavy expenditure of nearly a crore of rupees gave trouble to the authorities every year. The bridge had collapsed on several occasions; but since it was re-built on an exceptionally grand scale it has withstood the severe floods. Up to the present this bridge has only been considered in danger.

THE BLOCK ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Like the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company had to suspend through communication temporarily on account of the line being rendered unsafe by the heavy rain on the ghauts.

Mr. E. W. Kelley, the acting General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, wrote us, last evening, as follows :—"I beg to advise you that the recent heavy rain breached the line yesterday between Badlapur and Wangni, about 15 miles beyond Kalyan on the South-East Line. The South East Mail and Passenger trains due into Bombay yesterday had to be returned to Poona, and the passengers worked round via the Dhond and Manmar line to destination. I hope on Monday, 27th, about noon, we shall be able to resume running trains through direct between Poona and Bombay."

The Poona passenger train as well as the Raichore mail did not arrive in Bombay on Saturday, and this caused both inconvenience and anxiety to the public. The water on the line between Wagni and Badlapore, near Narel, rose so high that it was quite impossible for the trains to pass along. The distance between Badlapore and Wagni is seven miles, but only a small part of this distance is under water. The Raichore and Poona mail trains were detained at Lanowli, while the trains started from Victoria Terminus remained at Kalyan. The first Poona passenger left Victoria Terminus at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, but it was not allowed to proceed beyond Kalyan. The second train left Victoria Terminus at eleven o'clock, but was likewise detained there. This train put back to Bombay, and arrived here at three o'clock in the afternoon. The first train also returned, and arrived in Bombay at six o'clock in the evening. The acting Traffic Manager, Mr. Keilly, accompanied by Mr. Swann, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. R. L. Trivettick, Locomotive Superintendent, left at once for the scene, on receiving an intimation of the floods on the line, but they could not proceed beyond Kalyan, and had to return to Bombay in the evening. The two o'clock fast train for Poona as well as other trains were cancelled on Saturday. It may be mentioned that it is a considerable distance between Budlapore and Lanowli and the unsatisfactory condition of the road at Badlapore was not discovered until ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Since the communication is stopped and the roads made impassable it is difficult to ascertain the real state of things, but it is believed that it was thought that there was something wrong on the Ghaut between Khandalla and Lanowli, and consequently the trains were detained at the last station. Since it is found dangerous to bring the trains detained at Lanowli to Bombay by the direct route, it is proposed to take the trains back to Dhond and then bring them to Bombay via Manmar. The latter place is 145 miles distant from Dhond, while the distance between Dhond and Bombay is 162 miles, and it is expected that the trains will therefore take at least twelve hours to reach Bombay. But a difficulty confronts the authorities in the fall near Chalisgaum, where the water is said to have reached the verge of the line. If the rain continues to pour in, this road will also be rendered impassable. The passengers who returned from Kalyan report that even there the roads cannot be said to be safe. There is water on all sides, and the low houses are several feet in water. The roads in the town are said to be submerged knee-deep.

Later particulars confirm the fact that a small embankment has been washed away between Budlapore and Narel, rendering it unable for the trains to proceed beyond Badlapore. The mail-trains which were stopped at Lanowli were consequently brought to Bombay by the Dhond-Munmar line. The Jabbulpore mail as well as the Raichore mails, which were due in Bombay on Saturday morning, consequently arrived here yesterday. The Jabbulpore mail train, which arrived twenty-seven hours behind time, brought also the mails and passangers due by yesterday's mail. The Raichore mail of both the days also arrived by the same route, and reached Bombay yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

The regular mail trains leaving the Victoria Terminus were cancelled on Saturday night, and again last night; but a special train conveying the passengers, luggage, and parcels was run via the Dhond-Munmar line, while the mails were despatched by the Jabbulpore train. A large gang of labourers has been sent to Badlapore, and it is hoped that the repairs will be done and traffic resumed by to-day in the ordinary manner, provided the rain ceases. If the rain continues, there will be further delay in the restoration of the traffic.

DELAY OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Sutlej, under the command of Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour on Saturday, at 12 noon, five hours behind thee xpected time on account of the strong weather. After leaving Aden on the 20th instant, at 6 a.m., she experienced moderate S.-W. monsoon, then moderate southerly wind and fine weather, then fresh S.-W. wind and fine weather, with considerable sea, then fresh monsoon, fine weather with high sea, then strong monsoon with high S.-W. ly sea, and then moderate to strongmonsoon, overcast sky with light rain.

The Bombay pilots have had a hard time of it since Friday on account of the rough weather prevailing outside. Early on Saturday morning the Pilot Schooner No. 1, which is stationed outside for the accommodation of the pilots, sustained severe damage from the high seas breaking upon it. A life boat with davits has been carried away, and also the bulwarks on starboard side, and other minor damage has been done. The schooner has been driven in, owing to the stress of weather, and anchored close to the lightship. The schooner No. 3 has been sent out to relieve the damaged vessel.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Friday last from Karachee, experienced strong to fresh moderate S. W. winds, sea, and swell with light showers of rain. The same company's steamer Kangra, Captain J. S. Hutchinson, R.N.R., arrived yesterday from Rangoon via and Tuticorin, and experienced strong gales and high seas.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Curtis, the officiating Postmaster-General, has issued the following notice :—Owing to breaks on the Railway Lines between Bombay and Baroda and between Bombay and Poona, mails for and from Gujarat, Kathiawar, Ahmedsbad and Cutch will be conveyed via Anand and Kbandwa, and those for Poona, Deccan, S.-M. Country, Madras and Kanara via Dhond and Manmad. The public are therefore recommended to post their letters for the Foreign Mails some days in advance of the advertised dates till direct communication is restored.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another account of the breaks on the two Railway lines says :—The Poona passenger train, which arrived in Bombay at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the Raichore mail train, which arrives at 7 o'clock in the morning, were stopped at Lanowlee in consequence of the line between Budlapore and Wangnee being flooded with two feet of water. The distance between these two places is about seven miles. Although the entire line was not completely flooded, the railway authorities deemed it inadvisable to let the trains run over that distance. The 8 o'clock morning train for Poona left the Victoria Terminus at the usual time, but it had to be stopped at Kallyan. The 11 o'clock train also left at the usual time, but it had also to be stopped at Kallyan, and it returned to Bombay at 3 o'clock; while the 8 o'clock train, with the passengers and luggage, returned here at 6 o'clock. As soon as news of the damage was received here on Saturday morning, Mr. E. W. Keilly, acting General Traffic Manager, with Mr. Swann, the Chief Engineer, and Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Trevethik, started from Victoria Terminus, to adopt measures of relief, but it was deemed inexpedient to go beyond Kallyan, and the party therefore stopped there, returning to Bombay in the evening. The Poona passenger train, which leaves Bombay at 2-30 p.m., was not despatched, nor was the mail train, which leaves Bombay at 9-30 p.m. The 10-45 p.m. and 11-30 p.m. trains were also not despatched. Enquiries were instituted as to the reason why the Poona passenger and the Raichore mail trains had been stopped at Lanowli; and it was ascertained towards evening-time that, on Saturday morning, apprehensions were entertained of some accident having occurred on the Ghauts between Lanowli and Khundalla; and therefore it was considered advisable to stop the up-trains at Lanowli. Intelligence was received at mid-day of the line between Budlapore and Wangnee being submerged. No positive information had been received as to the extent of the damge, if any; but as it was found impracticable to bring the trains to Bombay by the direct route, the authorities intended to divert the Raichore mail in the first instance, and the subsequent trains also, to Dhond again, and to bring them to Bombay by the Manmad line. The distance between Dhond and Manmad is 145 miles, and that between Manmad and Bombay is 162 miles. If the efforts of the authorites succeeded, the Raichore mail was expected to reach Bombay probably at 10 or 11 o'clock yesterday. There was reason, however, to fear that the Manmad line might have been flooded near Challisgam, in which case a fresh difficulty would have arisen. The passengers who left for Poona on Saturday returned to Bombay in the evening; and they described that Kallyan itself was flooded with water knee-deep, and people had to reach the Kallyan station on rafters. Fowls and poultry were seen being dragged away in the flood; while the corpse of a cow had become the prey of crows and kites. Some of the bungalows and huts near the Kallyan station were half submerged. The family of the Parsee refreshment-room-keeper had to leave their bungalow and to find shelter at the station itself. Some of the ill-constructed huts had been washed away. The space all around the station, as far as the eye could see, was a vast sheet of water.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India passenger train, which left Ahmedabad at 11-50 a.m. on Friday, should have reached Bombay at 6-15 a.m. on Saturday, while the mail train, which left Ahmedabad at 7-30 p.m., should have reached Bombay at 7-15 a.m. on Saturday. Neither train, however, arrived, and the friends and relations of the passengers, who had come to receive them at the Bombay stations, had to return disappointed and almost in alarm at the non-arrival of the trains. The reason thereof was ascertained to be that the line between Ankleshwar and Panoli, as well as between Ankleshwar and Broach, was submerged to the extent of three feet. It was found that two small bridges between Saphala and Virar were under water; and it was therefore deemed expedient to detain the up-trains at Ankleshwar. Mr. Tudball, the District Traffic Superintendent, wired to the head office from Virar that the line being considered to be unsafe, the down trains from Bombay had been detained at Virar. The mail train from Bombay left at the usual time, at 9 o'clock, on Friday evening, but after passing the Virar station, the driver found that the No. 90 bridge was submerged, and considering it unsafe to proceed further, he returned to Virar station so late as 1-30 a.m. on Saturday. With a view not to alarm the railway-travelling public, the authorities despatched the Saturday morning and the 2-30 p.m. trains. The Saturday morning train was detained at Virar, while the afternoon train had to be stopped at Bassein. The Assistant Traffic Manager and six Parsee guards proceeded from Bombay to render all possible assistance.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, with the overland mails of July 10, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Asra, Mr Ram	Nath, Mr P Bj
Aldworth, Mr S L	Orr, Capt
Boileau, Mr G	Rain, Mr
Cellis, Major Cooke	Ripton, Mr J W
Donne, Major B A	Symes, Mr
Gregory, Mr J	Sheppard, Mr
Gayer, Mr E C	Searle, Mr F C
Gray, Lieut C L B	Turnan, Col
Holden, Mr H N	Yates, Mr J G
Mawson, Mr J R	

FROM BRINDISI.

Bamber, Mr Kelway	Jackson, Capt C
Baynes, Capt D D	Knight, Capt and Mrs W
Bethan, Mr G K	McDonald, Revd J
Broome, Mr L N	McGregor, Surgn-Lt-Col
Cameron, Revo J	Pearce, Mr R
Cotton, Mr H J S	Prebble, Mr J G
Cookson, Capt G A	Ramchandra, Mr P
Dempster, Lt-Col	Rose, Mr F C
Edwardes, Capt F J M	Strain, Mr J B
Fisher, Mr T	Sundardas, Mr
Franklin, Mrs	Spencer, Mr C G
Falkenberg, Miss	Scott, Mr and Mrs T G
Graves, Mr A	Scott, Surgn-Major
Girard, Mr W	Tidwell, Ca t E C
Hopkins, Revd Tr	Walker, Mr T Gordon
Humphrey, Lt F G C	Weller, Capt J H
Hicks, Capt C H	Weir, Mr J W A
Hield, Mr D H	Yost, Surgn-Capt W

FROM PORT SAID.—Nicolas, Mr

TERRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION AT DELHI.

LOSS OF ELEVEN LIVES.

A TELEGRAM from Delhi states that, about 2 p.m., on Friday, the Rajputana mail, in entering the Delhi station, came into violent collision with an engine owing to the negligence of a pointsman. The front brake and four third-class carriages were smashed, while the two engines were considerably damaged. The driver of the train stuck to his post, and escaped with some injuries, but the guard was killed on the spot. In all eleven persons were killed, while twenty-five others received injuries, more or less serious. The pointsman remains in custody.

Another account says :—An accident of a serious nature occurred at Delhi, on Friday last. As the Rajputana-Malwa Railway mail train from Bandikui, was entering the station-yard, it was turned on to a wrong line, and collided with a pilot engine. The engines and two third-class carriages were damaged, the second guard and ten native passengers were killed on the spot, while seventeen others were more or less seriously injured, two of whom died subsequently. Full details of the accident are not to hand, but we hear that a departmental enquiry was held, and that further technical investigation as to the condition of the interlocating apparatus is necessary before the cause of the accident can be ascertained

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT.—JULY 25.

10 p.m.	80·4

SNNDAY, JULY 26.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·2

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th July, 1896.

(Difference in Londitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	25	11	23 p.m.	8	47
Teheran	26	2	15 p.m.	...	16
Suez	26	1	40 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th July, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	38	...	2
„ Karachi	...	20	...	1
„ Madras	...	38	...	1

MR. CARL GUNNERY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A PLEASANT evening was spent, on Saturday, in the large dinning room of the Esplanade Hotel, tastefully decorated for the occasion, by the fairly large audience assembled to learn something of the "Facts and Fancies of the Stage" from Mr. Gunnery. He was assisted by Mrs. Amy Dove, Mr. Ben Defrece, and Mr. Seymour Dove. Mrs. Dove opened the entertainment with Scharwenka's "Polnische Tanze" opera 3, which gave her an opportunity of displaying some brilliant execution. In her second pianoforte piece, "Tarantela" opera 3, by Heller, she was hardly so successful but more than atoned for it by two delightful mandolin solos, which were rapturously applauded. Mr. Ben Defrece, in costume, treated us to "Lousins Loo," "The Dandy Coloured Coon," and "My Gal." All were enthusiastically received, the rendering of the second being very clever. Mr. Gunney divided his sketch into two parts, and the second part was not quite so redolent with mirth as the first, though the laughter throughout was genuine and frequent. He was more successful in his songs than in his descriptions, a little habit of dropping his words and not sufficiently emphasising the point being him some applause. The most appreciated of all his hits was the imitation of the Irishman. The songs were capital and his brogue natural and not overdone. His description of a stage lawyer was the cleverest bit of acting, and might have been extended. Charles Coburna's song, "English as she is spoke in Merry England," is always appreciated, and appealed greatly to the audience on Saturday. Mr. Gunnery finished with a clever and amusing skit on the fuss made in England over any Native Chiefs visiting that country, and wound up with the always popular "Sneezing Serenade." Mr. Gunnery announces a smoking concert on Tuesday next, and later hopes to appear in the musical farce, "Crazed," a capital bit of fun that requires three very good performers.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Saturday's observations.—Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in Berar, the Western districts, Central India, and Gujrat, and the depression, yesterday, in the Central districts and the Central Provinces has been transferred slowly to the west-north-west direction, and central. At 8 a.m, it was about fifty miles east of Khandwa. The storm has given moderate to heavy general rain in the Central Provinces, Berar, and over a greater part of Central India. Khandwa reports four inches, Akola, Hoshangabad, and Indore each two inches, and Amraoti, Nagpur, Seoni, and Pachmarhi each one inch. The winds have increased rapidly on the West Coast during the past twenty-four hours, and are now blowing with the force of a gale at the Konkan coast stations. Heavy rain has fallen over the whole of the West Coast. Cochin reports five inches, Surat four, Bombay and Mercara three, Poona, Ratnagiri, and Karwar two, and Belgaum, Goa, and Ahmednagar one inch. Pressure has given way in Burma, and at the east of the Bay, and steep gradients obtain in the south and at the centre of the Bay. Strong squally winds prevail on the South Arakan coast, and a cyclonic storm is apparently forming in the north of the Bay. Heavy rain has fallen on the Burma coast districts. Diamond Island has had seven inches, and Akyab six. No rain has fallen in Central Burma or Northern India, where the skies are lightly clouded this morning. The storm in the West Central Provinces will probably drift west-northwest, and the strong monsoon on the West Coast will continue and give heavy rain on the west coast districts, Gujrat and the Western districts, Central India, and, perhaps, Kathiawar.

THE FORGERY OF A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE police, under Superintendent Brawin, have still been prosecuting inquiries with regard to the release of the five prisoners, who were set at liberty from the House of Correction and the Common Jail, in consequence of a fabricated release-warrant purporting to have emanated from the Legal Remembrancer to Government, and bearing the signature Sir Charles Ollivant, the Chief Secretary to Government. It appears that one of the prisoners, named Ismail, a Mahomedan, who had been sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment, immediately after his release actually went to the Dhobie Talao police station, and there told a jamedar that the British raj was very merciful, and that in view of the approaching occasion of the sixty years' Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen, he was set at liberty by the Sirkar after he had served out a term of fifteen months' imprisonment. The jamedar was astonished, and he told this story to Inspector Sloane, who brought it to the knowledge of Mr. Crummey. Mr. Crummey wondered how this could have been, and as they were making inquiries into the matter, Mr. Scannel's intimation was received by the Commissioner. Mr. Sloane, under orders from the Commissioner, at once apprehended Ismail, and his arrest led to the easy capture of three other persons. The fifth prisoner is stated to have left for Goa on the evening of the 21st instant.

THE CINEMATOGRAPHE.

BY desire of a large number of residents who, in spite of bad weather, have gone to see the Lumiere cinematographe, the patentee has obtained a fresh lease of the Novelty Theatre for a few more nights, and we strongly recommend our readers to go and see this living photography for themselves. The electric installation at the Novelty Theatre is more than sufficient for the purpose, a powerful arch having been placed at the entrance of the Theatre also. The 24 views which are exhibited every evening (12 at a time) are all highly interesting, and every one of them excites the enthusiasm of the audience. They include the Serpent; Arrival of a train; Sea Bathers; London girl dancers; Watering the Garden; Baby's Dinner; the Photographer; Champs Elysees; Paris Cyclists and Equestrians; Hyde Park sea and rocks; the Cologne Express; Parade of the Guard; Pratical Joke; Transformation Hats, etc. We learn that new views are to be added to the programme each evening.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTIONS.

MR. SORABJI BOMANJI MASTER, Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted Amruta Gungaram, a Hindu gowli, on a charge of keeping in his stable eleven milch cattle in excess of the number allowed in the license. Mr. Sorabji told Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate before whom the charge was preferred, that accused was fined for a similar offence in March last. The accused in his defence said that the excess number of cattle had entered his stable "without his knowledge and permission." The magistrate would not accept such a defence, and fined him Rs. 50.

Mr. James, Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality, charged Madar Jani, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of not making house-connections. Mr. James informed his Worship that, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the drain of accused's house, a good deal of nuisance was caused which resulted in affecting the health of the residents of that locality. The magistrate fined the accused Rs.50, and ordered a fine of two rupees per day until the connection is made.

Behram Surosh, a Irani baker and confectioner appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief, Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge preferred by Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Master, Superintendent of Municipal Licenses, of storing fire-wood without license. The defence wast that the firewood stored was required for daily consumption in the bakery. Mr. Master pointed out that the daily consumption was only half-a-candy, while the wood stored in the compound was over six candies. He was ordered to take out a license.

THE result of Sunday's elections in Belgium will probably leave the political situation practically unchanged.

ENGINEERING and Technical Students should study the "Practical Engineer." 2d. Weekly.

Engineers should read the story of the next Naval War now appearing in the Practical Engineer.

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THE LATE SUPERINTENDENT SAUNDERS.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. W. W. Saunders, the acting Superintendent of the Mahim Division, which sad event took place, at his father's residence, at Bandora, on Friday night. By his death the Police Commissioner has lost an energetic and able officer. He was born at Bydhowan on the 3rd May 1857, so that at the time of his death he was a little over thirty-nine years of age. For the last month the late Mr. Saunders had been suffering from fever and diarrhœa, and was under the treatment of Dr. Oliveira. On Monday last he got up, and was going to the bath-room, when, on account of weakness brought on by fever, he became giddy and fell down, striking his head against the ground and sustaining serious wounds. This accident made his condition worse, and as the fever continued, his father, Superintendent of the Slaughter Houses at Bandora, took him over to his residence at Bandora, from his bungalow at the Mahim sea-shore, on Thursday last. This change, however, made no improvement in his health, and on Friday morning Dr. Sidney Smith was summoned. He examined the deceased and found the fever at 103°. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Superintendent Crummey, who had been specially sent by the Commissioner to express his regret at his illness, saw the deceased, who was then quite sensible. He asked Mr. Crummey to convey his best thanks to the Police Commissioner for his kind inquiry. It did not then occur to anybody that the end was nearing, but about half-an-hour later his illness took a hopeless turn, and when Superintendent Nolan saw him, he was incoherent. The temperature was then nearly 105°. He sank almost suddenly, and breathed his last at five minutes to 9 o'clock, on Friday night. Dr. Oliveira, who attended the deceased shortly before his death, gave it as his opinion that the death was due to syrum apoplexy. Deceased leaves behind him a widow and an only daughter. It is a melancholy coincidence that one of his brothers, Charlie Saunders, who was also a police officer, died in harness, like the deceased, about twelve years ago, of typhoid fever. His surviving brother, Robert Saunders, is a station-master at Sholapore. Deceased had passed through several phases of life before he joined the Bombay Police Force. He began his career as a member on the staff of the Governor's Band. He subsequently joined the Bombay Tramway Company, and was latterly a Traffic Inspector in the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the 1st March 1878 he entered the Bombay Police Force as a third class Constable, and by perseverance and honest hard work rose to the post of acting Superintendent. On the 11th April he was made first-class Constable, which appointment he held for about four months, and then was made a fourth grade Inspector. In the middle of April 1887, he was appointed Acting Superintendent, in addition to his duty as a second grade Inspector of Police. In the following year, he was again made acting Superintendent of Police, and performed his duty to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner. On the 2nd January 1897, he was appointed acting first grade Inspector, which post he held for about two months, and then again reverted to his substantive appointment as a second class Inspector. He once more acted as a first grade Inspector in the year 1892, and was permanently appointed at the beginning of the following year. Immediately after the Hindu-Mahomedan riots in Bombay, he was appointed Inspector of the Arms and Ammunition Department, which appointment he held until the 24th September, 1895, when, owing to the death of his brother-in-law, Inspector Butterfield, he was transferred to the Mahim section as a first class Inspector in charge of that division. When Mr. Cobb, Superintendent of the Parel Division, went on furlough, the late Mr. Saunders was made acting Superintendent of the Mahim section, which appointment he held upto the time of his death. He took a very active part in the promotion of the Bombay City Police Club, and was one of the prime movers in the social funtions connected with that club. Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, issued a circular on Saturday morning, amongst the police officers, expressing his regret at the untimely death of the deceased, and requesting all the officers off duty to attend the funeral. His funeral, which took place on Saturday evening, at the Sewree Cemetery, was largely attended. Besides the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, and European and Native police officers of all ranks, numbering about sixty, the funeral was attended by Mr. Baird, the Traffic Superintendent of the Port Trust, Mr. W. George, Mr. Dadabhoy N. Keravalla, Mr. Devonshire, the deceased's father-in-law, Mr. Henry Hiscocks, and others. The arrangement of the funeral was entrusted to Messrs. Brown and Co., of Clare Road, and was carried out most satisfactorily. The coffin was made of black teakwood, and was ornamented with gold. It was covered with the Union Jack, which was covered over with wreaths and crosses sent by the sympathising friends. The funeral portege, which left the deceased's residence at Bandora at a quarter-past 4 o'clock, duly arrived at the Sewree Cemetery. On the coffin being removed from the hearse, it was conveyed by the following officers, who acted as pall-bearers, to the grave :—Messrs. Moore, Good, Robinson, Sloane, Hurst, and George. The Rev. S. Leigh Lye conducted the burial service. The chief mourners were deceased's widow and daughter, and his father-in-law, Mr. Devonshire. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased the Head Police Office at Byculla was closed on Saturday, after some urgent business had been transacted.

CLAIM AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE APOLLO AND ADELPHI HOTELS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI M. PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

JAMSETJI DOSSABHOY SECRETARY VS. CAWASJI PALLONJI POCHKHANAVALLA AND OTHERS.

MR. DAVAR, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff; while the defendants were represented by Mr. Mullah, solicitor.

On or about the 27th of January, 1893, the defendants employed the services of the plaintiff as an expert accountant for the purpose of examining the books of account, documents and other papers from the years 1881 to 1892 relating to the Adelphi, the Adelphi Family, the Victoria, the Victoria Family, and the Apollo Hotels in Bombay, kept by Hormusjee Manockjee Mody, the defendant in a High Court suit, in which the present defendants were the plaintiffs, and also for preparing an abstract of the account and giving a report of the same on the lines suggested by the defendants' solicitors in a memo. attached to the agreement made by him with the defendants. The plaintiff stated that the terms under which he was employed were subsequently reduced to writing under an agreement made on the 22nd March, 1892, whereby the defendants agreed to pay to him Rs. 1,500 as remuneration for services rendered by him as such expert accountant for six months at most, ending the 31st July, 1893, or until the conclusion of the High Court case at any time before that date. It was further agreed between the parties to the agreement that should the suit be not heard by the 31st of July, 1893, or should the decision of the Court be not given by that date, and should the assistance of the plaintiff be further required, the defendants in that case were to pay to him as his remuneration a further sum at the rate of Rs. 1,500 for six months, for such time as his services might be required. That his remuneration for the first six months was paid by the defendants after great trouble and delay. Before the expiration of the period the defendants requested the plaintiff to continue his services, and he continued to work for them up to the 17th of February, 1894, when the High Court suit was concluded. In terms of that agreement a sum of Rs. 1,651-12-6 became due and payable by the to the plaintiff for services rendered, but they paid him on account a sum of Rs. 200 only, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,451-12-6, still due, which sum the plaintiff had demanded from the defendant, and intimated to them that interest on that sum would be charged at the rate of 9 per cent, from the 16th of Apr, 1894, making in all Rs. 1,793-4-6.

Heras contended in defence by Mr. Mulla that the plaintiff's services terminated in about the middle of December 1893, that Rs. 1,000 being his remuneration for such services was tendered to him on behalf of the defendants which account being refused, was deposited in Court and that the defendants denied their liability to pay interest.

The Acting Chief Judge held that the plaintiff did work as alleged up to 17th February and was entitled to his remuneration for the last two months at the same rate of Rs. 250 per month. Verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 145-12 with interest Rs. 178 at 6 per cent. from 16th April 1894, the date on which the plaintiff gave notice. Rs. 85 certified professional costs to the plaintiff.

INANITARY STATE OF MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last six weeks there have been several fatal cases of cholera in Mahim, not far from the Custom House and police station, and this is not to be wondered at, for the lane leading to the Old Fort is full of huts inhabited by the Mahars, and the stench is often intolerable at about this locality. Whether this is due to the Municipal scavenging carts located there, or the number of men living in huts close by, its for the Health Officer to determine. I think the Municipal carts and bullock sheds should be moved to some isolated and distant place, and not be kept in a locality surrounded by huts of poor people badly drained, and what is worse, without lights.—Yours, &c.,

July 25. A MAHIMWALLA.

A BRITISH barque, the Glen Caladh, lost all her cargo by fire in Hongkong harbour on June 29th. The vessel was about to leave for New York with a cargo of tea matting, fire crackers, and a quantity of kittysoles, o. Chinese umbrellas. The latter are coated with varnish, and it is believed that the fire originated from this cause. No lives were lost, but the extent of damage to ship and cargo represents a very considerable sum.

INDIAN MEDICAL REFORM.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Memorial of the Presidency Association on the above subject, which is addressed to the Secretary of State, concludes as follows :—

We need scarcely point out that this feature of the case is a source of great disappointment to our graduates and to the profession at large. In every civilised country the rights and claims of the alumni of its own colleges and university to educational appointments and preferment in these institutions are cordially recognised and given effect to, and no medical school in the civilised world has so absolutely and persistently closed against its own alumni the avenues to its appointments as has been done in this country. Such monopoly is inconsistent, moreover, with the practice of making appointments in other branches of the public service, which are not reserved for any class or service, but are made by the Secretary of State from the most eligible candidates. It is also worthy of note, as a result of the undesirable working of the present system, that, while in the sister industries, it is open to graduates with only Indian training to rise to the highest eminence in the profession, for example, as High Court Judges, Executive Engineers, Revenue Collectors and College Professors by force of ability and merit alone, graduates in medicine, with equal attainments in their own line, must be content to begin and end as assistant surgeons on Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, however high their qualifications.

11. We may be permitted now briefly to notice the contention put forward in justification of the present mode of reserving the college and hospital appointments for members of the Indian Medical Service, based on the supposed necessity of providing military 'reserves' in civil employ to meet imperial contingencies. We venture to say that the contention is fallacious and untenable. We have already referred to the avowed objects of founding and maintaining our medical colleges and hospitals; and we submit that no civilised Government ought deliberately to work a system of medical administration whereby all its scientific, educational, and sanitary institutions are to be maintained merely for the purpose of quartering their surplus military medical officers in times of peace. If the contingency of the military members of the Indian Medical Service holding college and other appointments, being told off to military duty is within the range of practical politics, it must follow that the beneficent work of our colleges and hospitals, and of the departments of Chemical Analysers and Sanitary Commissioners is liable to be suspended and determined at any moment. In referring to the growth and working of the existing system of administration, his Excellency General Sir W. Mansfield remarks: "There being no fund of general practitioners on which the Government can draw for civil medical purposes, as is the case in England or in a British colony, the Government has always been in the habit of drawing on the Medical Service of the Army for its instruments on civil account. Thus the medical superintendents of civil stations and of jails, appointments connected with the medical colleges, professorships, &c., and the Vaccination Department are all taken by military medical officers. . . It even happens that medical officers hold appointments totally unconnected with the medical profession. Thus we have one at present who is Postmaster-General of the Presidency; another, who has lately returned with the rank of Deputy Inspector-General, was the Conservator of Forests till the date of his departure; others are Mint and Assay Masters; and so on." Surgeon-General Hadden, in his report to the Finance Committee and Army Commission, distinctly states that the so-called civil reserves may exist on paper but not in reality, and the latest test of mobilisation for the Chitral expedition showed conclusively the unreality of these reserves, as pointed out by such influential papers as the "Pioneer" and the "Army and Navy Gazette." The reserve argument, therefore, not only fails, but serves to point to conclusions the reverse of what it is intended to support. But, whatever force and value, if any, this contention might have had in the early days, it can have none now, for, as observed by Lord Wolseley in his very able and decisive minute on the reorganization of the medical administration of the country, "the old order of things was before the time of railways and the Suez Canal. But now the conditions of military service in India have been revolutionised by the steam communication through the Suez Canal, and by telegraphs and railways which unite the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay with nearly all important Indian garrisons. In war emergencies, all medical men on leave and even others could be ordered to their posts within 30 (it would now be 20) days of the date of an order."

12. But the present civil military constitution of the Indian Medical Service is anomalous not only from a civil, but also from a military, point of view, and frequent have been the complaints that just as military men are pitchforked into places for which they have had no special training, civil medical officers are appointed to military administrative posts for which they are not fitted; and the latest and most emphatic pronouncement of such a competent authority as the "Army and Navy Gazette" is that the present organization of the Indian Medical Service is entirely indefensible from a military standpoint. It was after prolonged inquiry and experience that the Viceroy in Council ruled, that in the interests of the Army system, both in regard to discipline, efficiency, and continuity of work, military medical officers should not be posted for civil work, and that no military medical officer who has been more than three years in civil employ, should be eligible for military duty. The efficiency and continuity of work and discipline can be no less important for the Indian than for the European Army and we venture to think that, were the same rule applied to the Indian Army the separation of the civil from the military service would work itself out in practice.

13. And this leads us to the question of the remedy for the existing evils and the direction in which we humbly submit the reforms which we pray for should be directed; but, before referring to this branch of the memorial and dismissing the first head, we may be permitted once again to refer to the forcible observations of Mr. E. Hart on the evils of the system as now administered, as the opinion of an eminent and competent authority formed after careful personal observation and study of the question. These observations have already excited no small amount of attention and interest. Says Mr. E. Hart: "It is a bizarre and stereotyped system with an anomalous state of things." in which "the Indian Medical Service man seems to be expected by Government to be fit for any post that may be vacant. He is assumed to be equally fit to be in charge of a lunatic asylum and, in the capacity of a Sanitary Commissioner, to supervise the sanitation of a province, though the chances are that he has had no special training for either post," for, the Indian Medical Service men, says Mr. Hart, "had all learnt their work as Army Surgeons at Netley; but what preparation had they made for the diverse duties which come within the range of the Government medical service in India?—The system is radically wrong in which men worked their way up by seniority to a position in which they fill the dual capacity of Principal Medical Officer of the Army, and Sanitary Commissioner with Government. What guarantee have we that they are capable of filling the places of chief sanitary authorities." As a natural consequence of such development of official experts by the age gradation, Mr. E. Hart points to the official reports on medical subjects as being no better productions than "mere clerk's work," for "we want not to be told," says he, "that there was an outbreak of typhoid or cholera at such and such a place, that so many people died of it, and that it is probably due to a pollution of the water-supply or the milk-supply. Yet this is all that is told. . . . As a further and very disappointing result of the working of a system "under which" as Mr. Hart says, "med who were trained for work of one kind are put to work of quite another kind," he points out that "measures of vital importance to the health of the community are either neglected or imperfectly carried out."

14. That the present system is in need of radical reform is generally admitted. The question of reform has occupied the serious attention of Government and of some of its highest officers for a considerable time past. Various proposals and schemes have been submitted and considered with the view of a reorganization which, while removing the existing evils and anomalies, should combine efficiency with economy both in the civil and military departments. The observations of the great soldier and eminent military authority, Lord Wolseley, are specially deserving of consideration in connection with the manner in which the question must be approached and considered. He says: "From the voluminous correspondence on the subject it may be gathered that this is one of those subjects which are rendered difficult by the vested interests and service prejudices which are allowed to enter largely into the arguments and reasoning of those to whom we should look for information. It is impossible to obtain a really impartial opinion on it from medical officers, all of whom are more or less anxious to aggrandise their own service at the expense of the other. The only safe course therefore in my opinion for us in approaching this complicated question is to put one side altogether these biassed opinions and consider the subject as if we had been called upon, for the first time, to devise a medical system for our public service in India."

15. We respectfully submit, as already urged by some of the most competent and responsible authorities, that for any practical, real, and compreansive scheme of reform it is necessary that the military and civil services should be reorganized and recast so as to meet the requirements of both the great medical services in the country. The reorganization and recasting may, in our hum

given, as in the sister colleges, by selection of the fittest men by the Secretary of State and to local candidates of proved merit and ability on the recommendation, if need be, of the local Government, and recruitment for all the civil departments in future should proceed on the same basis.

20. The reason for drawing upon the members of the Indian Medical Service in the early days to minister to the requirements of the State for civil and military hospitals, and to act as pioneers of Western medical education in India was that the first and only medical men professing the science and practice of medicine on Western principles then available for the purpose were members of that service. With the rise and growth of the different department of the State connected with the medical service, a constantly increasing number of military medical men had to be drafted for the civil medical service of the country. But now that reason has altogether ceased, and the circumstances and conditions then existing have undergone such a complete change as to render it not only unnecessary, but unjust and impolitic, to retain now what is admittedly an indefensible monopoly, imposing a needlessly heavy burden on the Indian treasury. There is now a large and varied field for selection for the civil posts outside the Indian Medical Service, affording every guarantee, not only of efficient, but also of economic administration. The Civil Medical Service has so vastly expanded during the last fifty years as to form a distinct service by itself. So vast indeed has been the expansion that different departments of the State connected with the medical service draw on the medical service for as many as 374 members, while the military service itself has but 286 men for its own purposes, and the number of military medical men in permanent civil employ is almost double the number in permanent military employment. Yet the old practice of manning the civil service from the ranks of the Indian Medical Department has been followed, though the service monopoly really owes its origin to a mere arbitrary order issued at the instance of a fanatic enthusiastic Military Surgeon-General, protested against, as already pointed out, by high-minded members of the service itself. Nor is this all; the working of the present system and the exclusive regard paid to the interest of the Indian Medical Service have resulted, as shown above, in reducing to a mere dead letter the uncovenanted medical service.

21. The inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled respectfully solicit the earnest and careful attention of your Lordship in Council to the facts and considerations set forth in this memorial. They respectfully invite independent and thorough inquiry into the hard-ships and grievance of the practical working of the present arrangements for making important appointments in the educational and special departments of the public service. They submit that these arrangements unfortunately affect efficiency and continuity of management, discourage the growth of indigenous talent, hinder the development of scientific work, impair the dignity and prestige of the whole of the medical service, outside the small circle of the military branch, sanction and perpetuate an undesirable monopoly in a department where, if anywhere, the only rule of selection must be fair field and no favour, and impose a needless and heavy burden on the Indian tax-payer; and they pray that, recognising as Government must do, that all monopolies must be mischievous and all the more so when allowed to invade the domain of science and of humanising art, your Lordship in Council will be pleased to give effect to the doctrine of "La Carriere ouveste aux talents," and to relieve the Indian treasury of a heavy burden, thus fulfilling in an important particular England's noble mission to India and her people.—We have the honour to remain, Your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servants,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
Chairman of the Public Meeting.
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Secretaries.

PRIVATE INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR.

THE Queen held a Private Investiture, on July 3, at Windsor Castle.

Royal Victorian Order.—Sidney, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, was invested with the Riband and Badge of a Knight Grand Cross.

Order of the Bath.—Mr. Henry Hamilton Johnston was invested with the Riband and Badge of the Civil Division of the Second Class.

Royal Victorian Order.—Col. the Hon. William James Colville was invested with the Riband and Badge of a Knight Commander; and Capt. the Hon. Debonnaire John Monson with the Riband and Badge of a Commander.

Companions.—The following Companions were severally introduced into the presence of Her Majesty, who affixed to their respective left breasts the decoration of the Order into which they have been admitted:—Order of the Bath: Robert Anderson, (Civil), Col. Henry Blackwood MacCall, Lieut.-Col. George Ernest Harley. Order of the Star of India: Col. John Pennycuick, R.E., James John Digges La Touche, Col. George Fletcher Ottley Boughey. Order of St. Michael and St. George: Capt. John Irvine Lang, R.E., Lieut.-Col. Adolphus James Price, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Biennerhassett Montgomerie Bienn-rhassett. Order of the Indian Empire: Frederick John Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Haslett Browne. Frank Henry Cook, Royal Victorian Order: Lieut.-Col. Arthur Collins (4th Class).

D.S.O.—The Queen afterwards conferred upon the following officers, who where severally introduced to her Majesty's presence, the Distinguished Service Order for the services specified against their names: Major Peter Wade Grant Copland Crawford, West Coast of Africa, 1891, operations against Chief Nanna on the Benin River, as Commissioner Agent of the Niger Coast Protectorate (very severely wounded). Mentioned in Despatches in "London Gazette" of Dec. 21, 1894. Capt. Oliver Stewart Wood Nugent, Hazara Expedition, 1891. Miranzay Expedition, 1891, as extra Orderly Officer to General Officer Commanding. Despatches "London Gazette," Sept. 15, 1891. Isazay Expedition, 1892.

Her Majesty's guests, on July 3, included the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Deym, the Italian Ambassador, Sir Charles Scott, a Rear-Admiral Sir F. Bedford.

On July 4 Princess Henry of Battenberg arrived at Windsor from Germany.

The Queen's guests, on July 8, included the German Ambassador, the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard, and Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach.

The Prince of Wales, on July 6, held a levee at St. James's Palace, the Royal personages present including the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (who left London for Coburg on July 7), and the Duke of York. There was a good attendance in the Diplomatic and General circles, and about 200 presentations were made, including—

Major R. B. Adams, "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides; Major Lambert Browne, Indian Staff Corps; Mr. Stewart Brice, U.S.A.; Lieut.-Col. Brickenden, the Black Watch; Mr. Alfred Bles, Attache Diplomatic Service; Capt. H. Allan Bate, the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Canda; Col. G. F. O. Boughey C.S.I.; Mr. W. A. Briscoe; Col. Elphinstone Begbie, C. B., Madras Infantry; Capt. J. A. Douglas, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Major-Gen. Dalrymple, C.B.; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. P. J. Freyer, Bengal Army; Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, K.C.B. C.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. James M. Grierson; Major-Gen. Kennett Henderson, C.B.; Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Castell Hopkins, of Toronto; Surg.-Major W. R. Hooper, Bengal Army; Mr. C. Boughton Hamilton, C.M.G.; Capt. H. E. Hicks, 3rd Bn. Somerset L.I.; on return from Ashanti; Mr. H. H. Hudson, Registrar of Penang; Lieut. Richard Harman, 4th Sikhs, I.S.C., D.S.O.; Sheikh Mohamed Nasib; Lala Prem Lal Seth; Abdul Aziz; Hormasji; Ardaseer Wadya, Barrister-at-Law; Pestonji Jeejeebhoy Stillwalla; Mr. Lawrence Jackson, Judicial Commissioner of the Malay States; Mr. Justice Lumb, of Jamaica; Mr. Henry Lawrence; Col. Earl of March; A.D.C.; Col. More-Molyneux, I.S.C.; Mr. J. M. Macleod, H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Fez; Lieut.-Col. S. Monro, Seaforth Highlanders; Col. Charles Needham; Lieut.-Gen. Nairne, C.E.; Rear-Admiral Gerard Noel; Lieut.-Col. J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers; Mr. Norman Oliver, H. B. M's. Consul for Goa; Mr. George Pratt, U.S.A.; Lieut.-Col. W. E. Rough, 7th Dragoon Guards; the Archbishop of Rupertsland; Lieut. J. L. Rose, 1st Gurkha Rifles; Sir Charles Scott, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Philip Sarell, British Vice-Consul Constantinople; Surg-Major W. A. Sykes, 18th Bengal Lancers; Alexander Turnbull, M.D., D.G. of Hospitals and Fleets; Lieut.-Col. Greer Thompson, Inniskilling Dragoons; Sir William Windeyer; Lieut.-Col. C. M. Watson, C.M.G., R.E.

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA IN RUSSIA.

THE social democratic "Vorwärts," of Berlin, publishes a confidential rescript of the Russian War Minister, Gen. Wannowsky, dated March [illegible], addressed to the Commander of Kieff, Gen. Dragomirov, and marked "Urgent." The document runs as follows:—

I think it my duty to inform your Excellency that foreign revolutionary elements are again energetically spreading their seditious pamphlets and papers amongst the civil population, as well as in the army. They have chosen the body of officers as the particular object of their criminal propaganda. I do not doubt for a moment that in face of the unshakeable loyalty and patriotism of our army, no revolutionary Socialistic ideas will find entrance into it. Yet, fearing that in the army innocents may be called to account who against their will may have received such pamphlets and papers sent to them, I ask you to instruct the chiefs of regiments under your command that it is necessary to increase the measures for the prevention of secret revolutionary papers being spread amongst the army, and to inform your Excellency of every single attempt of such kind.

Social democracy would now seem to have its secret partisans even in the offices of the Russian War Ministry.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SUAKIN DEBATE.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS CONCERNING INDIA.

ON Monday, July 6, in the House of Lords, Lord Kimberley, addressing the Under-Secretary for India, said a return had been laid before the House of the correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of the payment of the Indian troops which had been sent to Suakin, and he thought some explanation should be given why the paper had not been circulated. He also wished to ask whether the noble Earl had any objection to lay before the House the despatch or despatches from the Government of India in regard to the recent treaty with France in respect to Siam, and also the correspondence between the Ameer of Afghanistan and the inhabitants of Kafiristan.—Lord Ansiow said he had been informed that the procedure in reference to papers to be laid on the table of that House was governed by what took place in the other House, and he had learned with some surprise that the members of the House of Commons had not received copies of the papers either. The papers could, of course, be obtained at the Printed Paper Office; but he would take the necessary steps to see that the papers were circulated among their lordships. With respect to the other papers referred to, they had been presented by the House of Commons, and if the noble Earl would move for them in that House they should be printed and circulated.—Lord Kimberley moved formally for the production of the papers to which he had referred.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SIAM.

Lord Kimberley moved for copy of a letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated May 6, 1896, on the subject of the agreement with France respecting Siam and the Upper Mekong.—The motion was agreed to, as was also a motion standing in the name of the same noble lord for correspondence relating to Afghan proceedings in Kafiristan.

INDIA COUNCIL AND THE INDIAN TROOPS AT SUAKIN.

In the House of Commons, on July 3, Mr. Buchanan asked whether the decision conveyed in the despatch of the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, on June 30, by which the ordinary expenses of the Indian troops at Suakin were to be borne by the Indian Exchequer, obtained the unanimous support of the Secretary of State's Council.—Mr Curzon replied that seven members of the Council of India, irrespectively of the Secretary of State, voted in favour of the decision to which the hon. member referred, and four members—namely, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir James Peile, Mr. Hardie, and Mr. Le Marchant—voted against it.

BRITISH POLICY IN THE SOUDAN.

Mr. W. Redmond moved to reduce the salary of the Foreign Secretary by £4000 in order to elicit further information regarding the Nile Expedition.—Mr. Curzon, however, excused himself from entering into any detailed statement, in view of the full announcements already made on the subject from the Treasury Bench. He had merely to repeat that the Expedition was undertaken for the portection of the Egyptian frontier and the relief of the Italians at Kassala, and that its ultimate objective was Dongola. Later in the discussion Mr. Balfour said it had always been stated on behalf of the Government that whatever we went there we meant to stay. There had never been any question of going to Dongola and then retiring.

THE BURMESE RAILWAYS.

Mr. Wolff asked the Secretary of State for India, whether a syndicate was about to purchase the Burmese railways for the sum of £3,000,000; and, if so, whether the house would have an opportunity of discussing the matter.—Lord G. Hamilton: Proposals, after consultation with the Government of India have been made, and are now under consideration, not for purchasing, but for taking over the working and extension of the Burma railways by a company to be formed for the purpose. I am in hopes that a decision may speedily be arrived at. Transactions of this kind in connection with Indian railways are not in frequent; but it is not usual to submit them for discussion in Parliament, and I see no reason why in the present instance we should depart from the ordinary practice.

INDIAN TROOPS IN THE SOUDAN.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION.

Lord G. Hamilton moved:—"That, Her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her native forces charged upon the revenues of India to be despatched to Africa in aid of the Egyptian troops, this House consents that the ordinary pay of any troops so despatched, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in this expedition, which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable; provided that if it shall become necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels to native forces, than the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces shall, in so far as may not be otherwise provided, be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition."

The noble lord explained that this resolution was brought forward in compliance with section 55 of the Government of India Act, 1858, relating to the employment of native troops outside India. While accepting the principle that India could not be unfairly drawn upon for military emergencies in Africa, he pointed out that the present demand would absorb a smaller proportion of the Indian army than any previous expedition. In the nine or ten British expeditions in which the Indian troops had been employed, there had been only three instances in which the charges had been borne by the Imperial Exchequer, including the Mombasa expedition; while in two—the second Afghan war and the Egyptian war of 1882—the whole burden of it was placed upon Indian shoulders. As a rule, however, the ordinary charges were borne by the Indian Government, and the extraordinary charges by the Imperial Government. In the present instance the cost to India would be about £5,000 per month, and presuming the troops remained in Egypt for seven months, a total of £35,000. On the other hand, the extraordinary charges of the Home Government, including the cost of transport to Suakin, were estimated at £140,000. The expedition sent from India on the present occasion numbered 2,500 and that deducted from 210,000 men, which constituted the military establishments of India, disposed of the contention that those establishments were being unduly drawn upon. The proposition that the Government proposal was unfair and unjust to India was more important. (Hear, hear.) Any proposal of that kind coming from the Indian Government was worthy of the most careful consideration—(cheers)—and therefore the arguments put forward in their behalf had been most carefully and patiently examined. India's position was that since the utilisation of the Suez Canal she had no special interests in Egypt over and above other portions of the Empire. He had examined that contention to the best of his ability, and was assisted by the advice of eminent and able men, and they concluded that neither historically nor politically could the contention be maintained. (Ministerial cheers.) On the other hand, they said India had always possessed an interest in Egypt above that she had in other parts of the Empire. If they were to assent to the contention, which was only the ipse dixit of the Indian Government of the day, it would indeed be difficult to enumerate any expedition in which India had taken part, outside the confines of India, in which she had had a special interest. On broad and general grounds they had felt themselves unable to assent to the Indian Government's main proposition, though he felt much in sympathy with the substance of their general complaint. Those who had read the despatch from the Indian Government would have noticed that four-fifths of it did not deal with the proposal before the House; it related mainly to transactions of the past. He did not think anybody would deny that charges had been made upon India on some occasions which were not in the interests of India involved. (Cheers.) He believed the charge respecting the Abyssinian expedition had been too heavy a strain. (Opposition "Hear, hear.") In 1882 and 1883 the party now in Opposition had pledged the Indian Exchequer to what he considered was an undue extent—(Ministerial cheers)—and it was in order to avoid fresh charges of a excessive character that the Indian Government were repudiating interest as regards any expedition outside India. In the past, Indian Governments had admitted their liability for ordinary charges in respect to certain expeditions, and it was only against the extraordinary that they protested. The difficulty was always cropping up, and the sooner a general settlement was arrived at the better. He suggested that there were certain general principles upon which the Indian Government and the Home Government could agree as to the future. In the first place it was desirable, in the interests of the Empire, that too onerous conditions should not be placed on the Home Government in borrowing Indian forces; secondly, that if the object for which Indian troops were required was one in which India had no special interest, then the whole cost must be borne by the Government requiring assistance; thirdly, that when the expedition was one in which India had interest, she should pay her fair share. These conditions were, he thought, sound and business-like, and so far as the [illegible] to Mombasa was concerned, and in which expe[illegible] were taking part, it was already agreed Indian troop[illegible] pay the cost. The expedition to that England mu[illegible]ne in which India had a very Suakin, however, was [illegible]t not be exempted from special interest, and she mu[illegible].") The Press had the cost. (Ministerial "Hear, hear.") The Anglo-Indian been good enough to assume that in this [illegible] opinion question there had been a great difference of opinion between the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government. That was not so. They differed on points of detail, but they agreed upon a great deal more than they disagreed upon. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Morley had complained that we were embarking on a new and wanton war—(hear, hear)—but we were simply finishing an old war, and doing our best to prevent the Mahdi or his successors attempting to carry out the desire they had most at heart—namely, of driving the Egyptians into the sea. If the opposition, when they were in power some years ago, had acted with firmness and decision, this Soudan difficulty would not have been left as a legacy to their successors. (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. MORLEY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Morley moved an amendment:—"That it is inexpedient that any portion of the charges of the Indian force that is being despatched to Africa in aid of Egyptian troops, whether ordinary charges or extraordinary, should be imposed upon the revenues of India." The Secretary of State and the Government of India were divided in opinion as to whom these expenses should be thrown upon, and the House had to say which of the two was wrong. In this era of adventure in Africa there was temptation to employ Indian troops, and Parliament should now say definitely whether such troops should be brought for military orpenditions beyond the frontier without previously receiving the consent of Parliament to such a movement. The right hon. gentleman went on to quote extracts from speeches of Lord Salisbury and despatches of Lord Cross, when Secretary of State for India, to show that the position taken up by the present Government was untenable and quite irreconcilable with their previous opinions. He contended that it was against the true interests of India that the charges of any portion of the expedition should be charged upon that portion of our Empire. It was not wise to let the people of India think that we were keeping up a larger army than was necessary. In his opinion he thought that the charge would, in India, be considered as one which ought not to be borne by them, and that it would be against the interests of that part of our Empire if it was insisted upon. Very little fault could be found with the three principles laid down by Lord G. Hamilton in his despatch of June 30. The doctrine of war as constituting an interests was vague and unsatisfactory, and therefore those three principles were enunciated. They were certainly a perfectly fair statement of a just view of the case. (Hear, hear.) But what were the tests of Indian interests such as would constitute justification for a charge of the Indian revenue? That was the important point on which they differed. (Opposition cheers.) It had been admitted by the Government that one test was that India should have a "distinct and special interest beyond that which was common to all members of the Empire"; and Lord Cross had favoured a still more stringent test. It was granted that India had great interest concerning the safety of the Suez Canal, but how could anyone say that the Soudan had any connection with the safety of that Canal? (Opposition cheers.) Lord Salisbury himself, speaking in 1888, had said, "We accept the policy of eventually abandoning the Soudan." (Opposition cheers, and an Hon. Member: "Times have changed since then.") How could Lord Salisbury have said a thing of that kind if the restoration of the Soudan to Egypt was an indispensable condition in maintaining canal communication with India? He (Mr. Morley) knew on the authority of experts that the Suez Canal was no more in danger from the Dervishes than the City of London. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) So far, the sum at issue with the Indian Government was but £35,000, and surely it was better to make ourselves responsible than to tarnish the glory of the Empire, and also to produce an effect in India which must inevitably prove most unfortunate. The moral effect on the people of India when they saw their Government over ridden in this matter was worth consideration. (Opposition cheers.) The argument that the Suez Canal was in danger from the Dervishes was a serious one, and the Government of India, if the Government was full of mischief to India, and tarnish the honour of England in the very field where her work had been most glorious, he had some confidence in asking the House to support the amendment. (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Maclean, who seconded the amendment, contended that the Government had employed Indian troops in the Soudan for two reasons. The first was that by so doing they would save considerable sums of money, and the second that the garrisons of the United Kingdom would remain undisturbed, and our own troops be ready for any emergency that might arise. This charge was an extremely unfair one to bear on Indian taxation particularly as India already contributed 24½ millions out of the 70 millions total expenditure on the armaments of the British Empire. If the Government had possessed an adequate sense of the value of India to England they would have put forward a scheme for embodying more equality of treatment between the two nations, rather than the vexatious resolution they had just submitted to the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Vicary Gibbs, in supporting the amendment, submitted that if the proposal of the Government were adopted it would not only have an injurious effect upon India, but upon Egypt as well. To his mind the proposal was unjust, mean, and impolitic. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Bhownaggree, whose opening remarks were interrupted by a count, said he had approached the consideration of the resolution with misgivings, but, at the same time in view of the promises made with regard to the production of the despatch from the Indian Government, he kept his mind perfectly open. They now had the despatch of the Government of India before them, with the reply of the Secretary of State, whose eloquent explanation he had also heard, and, having kept his mind open up to that afternoon, he had come to a conclusion which he desired to state. He must first offer his congratulations, to Her Majesty's Government on the one hand and to India on the other, on the fresh proof which had been accorded on behalf of the British nation of the confidence which was felt in the loyalty, the devotion, and the valour of the Indian troops. (Cheers.) He wished he could carry this sentiment of congratulation further into the consideration of this question; but he was sorry he felt himself utterly unable to do so. There were earlier precedents than those which had been cited. In the first China war, under the East India Company, India paid, as is now demanded, the ordinary expenses, but it must be remembered that between the company and the Government of the day there were mutual relations involving reciprocal concessions. In the Persian expedition India bore the ordinary charges and one-half the extraordinary charges, and there was good reason for it, because the Persian expedition was undertaken mainly in the interests of India. To the precedent of the second China war he wished to direct special attention, because Sir Stafford Northcote, in submitting a resolution to the House, said that no expenses were to be charged to India, and the reason he gave was that much tenderness was felt for India on account of the mutiny. Looking at the discontent with which the present motion was regarded in India, the expressions used by Sir Stafford Northcote might be recalled with significance and force. It was not because of the £35,000 or £40,000 which would be charged to India that he objected to the action of the Government, but it was because principles were involved. He denied that India had even the remotest interest in the expedition to Dongola. Whether or not the Egyptian Government succeeded in regaining the lost territory of the Soudan, no one could say that the Suez Canal was in danger—(hear, hear)—and, that being admitted, the last shred of excuse for saying that India had an interest in the expedition was removed. (Hear, hear.) He would make any sacrifice for reason to establish a loyal connection between India and England; and if Her Majesty's Government were to appeal to the Indian Government that they required the loan of those Indian soldiers, and Indian vessels for some Imperial sentiment he should support their demand, at least to some extent. But he could not support the demand when it was based on the statements that the interests of India were in danger. If the logic of that statement were once accepted it would be said that the interests of India were at stake whenever we went to war in any country the way to which lay through the Suez Canal. (Hear, hear.) Indian soldiers were called upon to fight against Britain's foes, and statesmen proclaimed their sympathy with India, but when in our own Colonies, as well as in foreign countries, Indian subjects of Her Majesty—not only coolies, but merchants and traders, men who helped to make British settlements—were treated in a manner that was a disgrace to the Empire, were robbed of the rights that belonged to them not only as citizens of the Empire, but as human beings, without a word of protest from statesmen who have the direction of foreign and Colonial affairs, this talk about care for Indian interests was regarded as hollow by the whole community of India. The people of India watched how their interests were guarded by the Imperial Government of the day, whatever party was in power, and actions like that of the present Government shook their belief in the beneficence of British rule in India. He was sorry that he had been compelled to say these things; but he should have neglected his duty to the people of India if he had not given expression to the sense of deep injustice which this demand set up in their minds. (Opposition cheers.) He should think that the British spirit of fair play would recoil from the attempt to relieve the burdens of the British taxpayer at the expense of such a poor country as India. (Hear, hear.) Such an attempt was acceptable neither in the sight of God nor of man. "In the house of the righteous there is much treasure, but in the revenues of the wicked there is trouble"; and there would be trouble some day if the unwise policy contained in the resolution were persisted in by those who made it their mission in life to expound to the people of India the benefits of British rule. He besought Her Majesty's Government to withdraw the resolution—(cheers)—and if they would not do that, let them at least place the charges with regard to the Indian troops—a debt to be discharged out of Egyptian funds. The resolution would give rise to an amount of discontent in India which few hon. members could realise. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. Lawrence supported the motion on two grounds. Firstly, because the Indian troops would appreciate the honour of being selected to take part in the expedition, and secondly, because the holders of Egypt ought also to hold the Upper Nile.—Sir A. Scoble thought a grave error had been committed in using the Government of India to pay this paltry £35,000 and he had no doubt that the vote would be agreed to rather with a view to not embarrassing the Government, than with any considerations as to the justness of such an imposition on the Indian people.—Sir W. Wedderburn supported the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that the number of the forces at Suakin was limited to 2,800, and that the period of their employment would not extend beyond the close of the present year. The point at issue, though important, was a comparatively narrow one. It was whether, in present circumstances, and in similar circumstances in the future, India should do in the service of the Empire what she had done in the past. The proposal made by the Secretary of State was more favourable to India than any which had been previously made in similar circumstances. The authority to which Parliament had deliberately entrusted the right of agreeing to or refusing any expenditure in regard to India was the Council of the Secretary of State in London, and that Council, after having most carefully considered the question, had decided by a large majority that India might be fairly charged with this expenditure. It should be borne in mind that India would not bear one penny more of taxation than she bore now. If the £35,000 were paid to the Indian Exchequer she certainly would not raise more troops with the money. Her Majesty's Government were simply following in this matter the precedents of the past.—Sir H. Fowler agreed with the principles laid down by the noble lord in his despatch, but not in their application. The expedition in the Soudan was undertaken far more to serve Italian and Egyptian interests than to promote the interests of India, and it was not just that the Indian taxpayers should be forced to bear the ordinary cost of troops employed for the advantage of the allies of Great Britain. The Suez Canal had nothing to do with the question, and he denied that there was any reciprocity in the present case. Moreover, the Exchequer which made the demand was a rich Exchequer, while the Exchequer on which the demand was made was a poor Exchequer. It was neither wise nor statesmanlike to strain the rule in our own favour and to overrule the unanimous opinion of the Government of India.

Mr. Balfour doubted whether the time had not arrived when some tribunal of arbitration should be established for deciding matter of this sort, but of course, the subject could not be properly discussed on the present occasion. What, he went on to ask, was the real argument which lay at the root of the opposition to the resolution? In one word, it was believed, though quite erroneously, by those who opposed the resolution, that the action of the British Government was mean and that they were endeavouring to squeeze out of India money which India did not owe. The truth was that in the course they had pursued Her Majesty's Government had been animated, not by the motive of relieving British taxpayers from a small burden, but solely by the sincere belief that the principle embodied in the resolution was one which was wholesome both for Great Britain and for India. It should be remembered that Her Majesty's Government had for the first time taken care that the views of the Indian Government should be laid before Parliament and considered before this House came to a resolution. For us, the stronger Power, to put upon the shoulders of the weaker Power any portion of the burdens of Empire it was our duty to bear would, he confessed, be an act of public wickedness and infamy; but the only question to determine was whether the resolution and the policy it represented did in reality violate principles to which every member of the House would give his cordial assent. He assumed that England and India, being component parts of one Empire, were animated by common motives and a common policy, and he urged that free and rapid communication between India and this country was absolutely vital to the existence of the Indian Empire. If a rigid actuarial account were kept of what we had without complaint borne for the welfare of the common Empire in respect to diplomacy, military and naval affairs, it would be found that a large amount of arrears would have to be paid by the Indian Government to the British Exchequer. A rule of this kind was most favourable to India, and Britain was the partner which suffered the greatest pecuniary loss. Whatever was for the interest and security of India could not be regarded as being outside the purview of Indian statesmanship by so doing they would save considerable sums of money, and the second that the garrisons of the United Kingdom would remain undisturbed, and our own troops be ready for any emergency that might arise. This charge was an extremely unfair one to bear on Indian taxation particularly as India already contributed 24½ millions out of the 70 millions total expenditure on the armaments of the British Empire. If the Government had possessed an adequate sense of the value of India to England they would have put forward a scheme for embodying more equality of treatment between the two nations, rather than the vexatious resolution they had just submitted to the House. (Hear, hear.)

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THE TRANSVAAL AND THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

MR. RHODES AND MAJOR WHITE'S "NOTE BOOK."

The "Times" of July 7 printed the following :—

Much attention has been drawn to the publication in the issue of May 11 of the following extracts from the pages of an alleged pocket-book of Col. the Hon. H. White :—

May 30.—Despatches from Col. Rhodes saying received co-operation of wealthy capitalists—Phillips, Farrar, Bailey, &c. All arrangements as to entire Government must be in Cecil Rhodes's hands. Will meet with 1,000 well-armed men between Krugersdorp and Mafeking, or where most wanted. Letter received from Col. Rhodes gives the distances between stores, and states that preparations are going on actively at Rand, and that money can be drawn pledon B.S.A. Company or on Cecil Rhodes.

Dec. 26.—Received despatch from Col. Rhodes saying he will send cipher wire when to move. Re. take no orders except from Cecil Rhodes.

"Dec. 27.—Col. Rhodes wired suggesting move to border to be in readiness.

These entries are all pure fabrications, as no such despatches were ever sent by me. This pocket-book was obtained three months ago by the Transvaal authorities from a prisoner in Pretoria Gaol (lying under a charge of fraud, and since convicted). I am able to state that the book is a fabrication from beginning to end. The action of the Transvaal authorities in allowing the Press to publish copious extracts from an unverified book obtained from a most questionable source appears to me to be open to the gravest comment. It was from this book that they got the celebrated extract, "Left by the order of the Right Hon. C. J. Rhodes," a sentence which has become a household word in Pretoria, and which Kruger repeats over softly to himself every night before retiring to rest. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, FRANCIS RHODES, Pretoria Gaol, June 9.

Col. Rhodes is now at Bulawayo.

MR. LEONARD AND THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Charles Leonard has addressed two letters to the "Times" (July 8 and 9) giving the most emphatic denials to the charges and insinuations directed against him at the Cape of having "escaped" from the Cape Colony by the connivance of the Transvaal Government on condition that he should "denounce Mr. Rhodes."

60,000 RIFLES FOR THE BOERS.

The Government of the Transvaal has ordered (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard") 60,000 rifles and other arms from Herr Ludwig Lowe, and 10,000 of the rifles have already been delivered. President Kruger's grandson who is coming to Berlin, will visit Lowe's works.

CHARTERED COMPANY: FRESH ISSUE OF CAPITAL.

Reuter's Agency is informed by the British South Africa Company that a resolution was adopted by the board of directors, on July 7, authorising the allotment of £1,250,000 Five per Cent. Debentures at the issue price of 97½, repayable at 105, at six month's notice, but not before Aug. 1, 1897, and not later than the year 1920. Interest is payable on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1 in cash. The whole amount was issued, subscribed for, and allotted by large financial houses in the City within forty-eight hours.

It will be noticed that this communication speaks of the subscription of the new capital "within forty-eight hours," but twenty-four hours only had elapsed from the date given for the directors' meeting and the sending round of the paragraph to the newspapers.

The "Daily News" states that it has been "finally settled" that the investigation of the Chartered Company's affairs and of the raid shall be entrusted to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which is to be nominated before the prorogation, and to get to work early in January.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

THE Porte has accepted "in principle" all the suggestions of the Ambassadors with reference to the pacification of Crete. A proclamation was issued at Canea, on July 3, announcing that the Firman of 1878 which conceded the Constitution of Halepa had been restored. On the Porte formally notifying its concession of the demands made by the Powers, the Consuls in Crete were instructed to warn the insurgents that they would forfeit the sympathies of the Powers if they did not at once accept the conditions. On July 5, however, the insurgents elected a Provisional Government, and decided to proclaim the union of the island with Greece. As a result the representatives of the Powers at Athens then addressed a collective Note to the Hellenic Government, asking Greece to use her influence to persuade the Cretan rebels to accept the concessions made by the Porte, and thus prevent the despatch of arms and money to the island.

Orders have been received at Salonica for all the reserves to be called out.

A "Times" special correspondent says that the appointment of George Pasha as Governor-General, with the concessions now made by the Porte, might two months ago have brought about the pacification of the island, but these steps have now come too late unless the Powers offer a guarantee for the faithful performance by Turkey of any arrangement which may be concluded.

Later advices state that the prospect of a peaceful settlement has improved owing to the willingness shown by the insurgent chiefs to act in concert with the Deputies; and that the Reform Committee in Crete have decided to send letters to the Consuls of the Great Powers, accepting their proposals, and expressing gratitude for the mediation of the Powers.

M. Gennadius has written to the Duke of Westminster on behalf of the Central Cretan Committee at Athens, to explain the present position of affairs in Crete, and to express thanks for the generous and sympathetic attitude of the British people, by which the entire Greek nation has been profoundly touched.

The "Daily News" Odessa correspondent telegraphs :—

A noteworthy change has recently marked the attitude of the "Novoye Vremya" towards Turkey, and it is generally believed that the leading journal has taken its cue from the Russian Foreign Office. Hitherto it has posed as the apologist of Turkey in face of all the horrors perpetrated in Armenia, but it has no doubt been largely actuated in the line it followed by the rancour of its Anglophobism. It now says, "Nowhere could Turkey find more sincere friends and well wishers than in St. Petersburg, but in this capital as in the other chief capitals of Europe, the common conviction now very strongly obtains that a speedy end must be put to the present state of things and the long-promised reforms introduced. So-called concessions made to diplomatic representatives, whether prefered singly or collectively by the European Ambassadors, have so far led to no result. They will no longer suffice to satisfy Europe that the Porte is in earnest. The baleful system of Turkish rule which prevents the left hand from knowing what the right hand does must be rooted out."

SUICIDE OF AN EARL'S DAUGHTER.

AN inquest was held, on July 6, at Cobham-hall-near Rochester, on the body of Lady Mary Rose Florence Bligh, fourth daughter of the Earl of Darnley. His lordship said his daughter was 28 years of age. He last saw her about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, sitting in the garden, leaning her head on her arm. Nothing struck him as being specially strange in her manner. Evidence was given that the body was recovered from a pond in the park by the side of which the clothes of the deceased lady had been found neatly arranged. The coroner briefly referred to the sad nature of the case, and the jury at once returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane."

The Earl of Darnley has written a letter correcting some statements which have been published in regard to the disposition of the unfortunate Lady Mary Bligh. His lordship states that it was not a fact that his daughter was in a very depressed or a despondent state of mind. On the contrary, she was uniformly cheerful, and the brightest of companions, although sure was battling against ill-health, and it is absolutely untrue that she had a love affair. Lord Darnley adds that there can be no doubt her ladyship acted as she did under some uncontrollable influence—probably pressure on the brain, which was rapidly developed and which at once deprived her of reason and overcame her will, which those who had most recently conversed with her knew was to live and not to die.

The "Morning Post" prints the following letter :—

SIR,—So much that is untrue has appeared in many newspapers with reference to this lady that I trust I may be pardoned for saying of her what, as her brother-in-law and intimate friend, I know to be true. She suffered no unhappiness from any love affair, or any other special cause. Within a few hours of her death she wrote happy and cheerful letters, which contained no trace of any mental disorder. That her death arose from any suicidal impulse I, for one, find it impossible to believe. Life in the beautiful woods and grounds of Cobham was very pleasant to her. All the facts of the case suggest that under a passing delusion caused by ill-health—it may be in a fit of somnambulism—on that hot summer afternoon she sought the water for its coolness without a thought of death or even of danger, and that in her sleep she died. To attribute an end so peaceful to any act, whether insane or otherwise, of her own will is untrue. She died by the loving hand of her Creator, and according to His will. Of her sweet disposition and guileless life there is no need to speak to any who remember her. It is for those who have first learned her name by the sad story of her death that these words are written by her brother.—Yours, &c., GEORGE BURVILL HASHLEIGH.

THE Ssar and Tsaritsa made their entre into St. Petersburg on July 4.

INCESSANT earthquake shocks have been felt in various parts of Cyprus for over a week.

FIVE armed brigands have robbed a mail-train near Naples, and escaped with a small booty.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN RHODESIA.

BRITISH LOSSES.

COL. PLUMER attacked the rebel Matabele in a strong position at Inyati, on Sunday (July 5), and after a severe fight drove them out. The enemy's loss was about 100, and 800 cattle and 200 sheep were captured. On the British side ten were killed and fifteen wounded :—

Killed.—Trooper Courtney Langton, E Squadron, M.R.F.; Trooper M'Neilley, B.F.; Corpl. James F. Pringle, A Squadron, M.R.F. and of Colonial Corps; Corpl. Jordan; Ptes. Burg, Stevens, Boloun, Peters, Swarts.

Dangerously Wounded.—John H. Hill, A Squadron M.R.F. Severely.—Trooper George Meyer, A Squadron, M.R.F.; Ptes. Kreel, Colins, Duplov, Longvelt, Hendricks. Slightly.—Trooper David Ernest Trooper (2), A Squadron, M.R.F.; Trooper Arthur Dupreez, A Squadron, M. R. F.; Trooper George Dunn, Squadron, M.R.F. Colonial Corps.—Sergt. Woods, Sergt. Abrahams, Pte. Thomasso Fricke.

A Reuter's despatch from Bulawayo, July 7, says :—The scene of the fight, Intaba Mamba, is a mass of rocky hills having a superficial area of about 7000 acres. After a forced march from Inyati on Saturday night Col. Plumer reached the Izolunga river, on the western side of Intaba Mamba, at daylight. Major Kershaw was sent to the north side of the hills with his men, as also was Major Robinson with his Cape "boys." Col. Plumer at the same time crossed the Izolunga and in the river valley captured 200 women and children, with a number of wagons and a few horses. The natives retired before him and took up a position on a high kopje on the east side of the river. Major Robinson and his Colonial "boys" advanced up the kopje to attack, but had to retire with heavy loss. Major Kershaw's party, which Mr. Rhodes accompanied, captured a herd of cattle near the kopje which Major Robinson's boys attacked. Having captured all the Matabele cattle and finding he was losing them, Col. Plumer ordered the column to retire. The column is returning to Bulawayo.

Fort Charter has been relieved by the force under Capt. Brabant, who had some slight skirmishes with the enemy on the way.

From Bulawayo it is reported that Nyamanda, son of the late King Lobengula, has been proclaimed King by the insurgent Matabele.

In the Cape Parliament, on July 3, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg defended the action of the Government in undertaking to defray the cost of sending assistance to Rhodesia, and said he had ordered the Cape Mounted Rifles not to move from the native territory, as a show of force would prevent a rising.

Reports, received in London yesterday, were to the effect that on every hand the rebellion was spreading, food supplies were short and dear, and at Fort Salisbury not only was discontent rife among the settlers in laager there, but the officers were, it was stated, not in agreement as to the action to be taken.

It is reported from Fort Salisbury that a body of whites and Zulus have repulsed the Mashona rebels at Briscoe's Farm, killing twenty of the enemy, and sustaining no loss.

News has reached Salisbury to the effect that the camp occupied by Major Forbes and the other members of the African Trans-Continental Telegraph party, which was about 140 miles to the east of Salisbury, is deserted.

The Matabele are acquiring military training in the protracted troubles in Rhodesia. They no longer rush with wild courage upon the Maxims, but seek shelter behind hills or in long grass; and they have learned the importance of mounted patrols.

Like the irrepressible Osman Digna in the Soudan, the M'Limo or Umlimo of Matabeleland, who was reported to have been shot by an American scout, has come to life again, and is stated to be at the head of an impi and in command of several wagons.

Col. Hewitt, of Gifford's Horse, had a narrow escape from a painful death in one of the recent fights in Mathabeleland. While advancing to the rebles a Martini-Henry bullet struck him on the pouch carried by him on his bayonet belt. The pouch, luckily, was tightly packed with revolver cartridges. The bullet went through the greater part of these, and thus was deflected downwards, tearing out the bottom of the pouch and burying itself in the ground. Another escape was that of Niemayer. In his case the bullet struck the metal badge on the side of his hat, and, flying off, ploughed a furrow through the flesh of the scalp!

It is rumoured that the troops sent to Beira to be forwarded to Rhodesia have been stopped at Durban.

Col. White has arrived at Fort Charter with his flying column, after marching 212 miles in 72 hours. The natives were in revolt along the whole route. Col. Beal has reached Enkeidoorn, where 500 Dutch farmers, with their wives and children, have been in larger for the past two months and subjected to intermittent attacks, the commandant of the laager being among the wounded. For six weeks they were without any communication from the outside world.

A telegram from Lord Grey was read in the Cape Assembly yesterday requesting the Government to despatch as quickly as possible the transport train it had so kindly offered and asking that the Chartered Company be allowed to repay the cost.

THE QUEEN AND A MILITARY FAMILY.

"SEVEN SOLDIER SONS FROM A SINGLE HOME."

At a parade at the depot of the Duke of Cornwall's L. I. at Bodmin, on July 4, Col. C. E. Knox, commanding 32nd Regimental District, handed to Mrs. Keveth the presents forwarded by the Queen's Private Secretary in recognition of the fact that seven of Mrs. Keveth's sons are at present serving in her Majesty's forces, six being in the county regiment. Two are stationed with the 1st Battalion at Lucknow, two with the 2nd Battalion at Newry, one is at the depot, and the youngest son enlisted this year in the Militia battalion of the same regiment. The eldest son is a corporal in the Royal Marines, and served in the Egyptian war, receiving the medal and clasp. As Whitsuntide the interesting circumstance that the seven Keveths were soldiers first came to the knowledge of Col. Knox. The mother, believing she was entitled to a bounty, went to the regiment at depot to see the Colonel. She was questioned, and gradually her whole tale came out. The Colonel knew of only one Queens bounty, but that precedent could not be held to apply in this case. Still he promised to make inquiries, and forthwith Mrs. Keveth was photographed and then entertained at dinner. The next thing that this Cornish mother heard was that Her Majesty had sent her portrait and a cheque for £10 from the Privy Purse as a memento of a unique incident. She heard with pride that the portrait which Col. Knox had taken was to be kept by the Queen, who had asked for a group of the soldier brothers. Col. Knox had fixed the parade for twelve o'clock in order that Mrs Keveth might have time to reach the county town from her distant moorland home. To do honour to the occasion, the parade was in review order. First an inspection took place, and then Mrs. Keveth, a pleasant-faced little woman, was called forward from a corner of the parade-ground, where she was sitting with one of her sons. Col. Knox, in handing over the Queen's presents, prefaced his remarks by reading Her Majesty's letter, which was as follows :—

"Windsor Castle June 27. Dear Col. Knox,—The Queen has been much interested in the case of Mrs. Keveth, living at Garrow, St. Breward, as reported to me in your letter of the 9th inst., Her Majesty considers that the fact of seven sons of one family serving in the Army, all with exemplary characters, reflects infinite credit on themselves and on the parents who have brought them up. The Queen desires that you will congratulate Mrs. Keveth, give her the £10 and framed print of Her Majesty which I send herewith, and tell her how glad the Queen is to think of this fine example of good and honourable service to their Sovereign and country from the sons of a single Cornish home. Her Majesty has kept the photograph of Mrs. Keveth which you sent me and would be glad to have one of the seven brothers in a group, but if this cannot be obtained, of each separately. Will you kindly arrange this, and send me the account?—Yours very truly, ARTHUR BIGGE."

Col. Knox then proceeded to explain that he was emboldened to write to Her Majesty on a matter of such a nature, because he knew that the Queen always took a great interest in everything connected with Her Majesty's subjects both in their times of joy and in their periods of sorrow. In handing these presents to Mrs. Keveth he could only echo Her Majesty's hope. He trusted that the day was not far distant when the county of Cornwall would be able to claim a regiment, not only in name, but recruited entirely from among the young men of the county—a regiment not necessarily for fighting, but that, having a strong Army and a strong Navy, Great Britain might be ready for any emergency. Preparedness for war, said the Colonel as he concluded, is the best guarantee for peace. Then he handed to Mrs Keveth the cheque and the portrait of the Queen, in a gilt frame surmounted by the Royal Crown, and inscribed, "Presented to Mrs. Keveth by Her Majesty the Queen, July 1896." Col. Knox also presented Sir Arthur Bigge's letter, which he had had framed. The humble Cornish woman was too confused to return any coherent thanks for these marks of Royal favour, but her sunburnt face wreathed in smiles, was more eloquent than any words. Then the band played the National Anthem, the word of command "Dismiss" rang out, and the ceremony was over.

The officers gathered around Mrs. Keveth, shook hands with her, and joined in the congratulations which threatened to overwhelm her. Gradually the spectators began to retrace their steps down the hill to the quiet old county town, and Mrs. Keveth and two of her sons were conducted in the barracks and entertained by the officers as honoured visitors at dinner.

TRADERS with Burma are up in arms against the proposed sale of the Burma Railway system to a private syndicate. An influential meeting of all the firms interested was held at Messrs. Mohr Bros. and Company's office, on Friday, at which it was resolved to communicate with the Secretary of State for India and ask him to receive a deputation on the subject.

AN ARMY AND NAVY FUND.

THE Army and Navy Fund has been established to supplement existing naval and military charities founded for the benefit of warrant, petty, and non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's Service and their families, with power to deal with special cases which call urgently for compassionate consideration. Subscriptions will not be solicited, and the Army and Navy Fund will not divert the ordinary subscriptions to established charities, but will prove a source of additional aid so urgently needed, as shown by the extract from annual reports. The revenue of the fund will be raised by the co-operation of the Services at ports and garrisons at home and abroad and by indirect means—viz., by fetes, balls, concerts, naval and military entertainments, &c., organised in London and the large provincial towns, where little effort has yet been made on behalf of naval and military charities. This source of income has been practically untouched, and in order to estimate the results which may be expected it is only necessary to note the fact that by similar means in the London district alone, the police have, in the three years ending December, 1895, raised £15,198. During the same period the naval and military charities received only a few hundreds from entertainments in different parts of the world which prove that the establishment of the Army and Navy Fund is well warranted. The fund will be controlled by the general court, consisting of the president, vice-presidents, and committee; and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships, regiments, and of all branches of the Army will be invited to join as ex-officio members, thus guaranteeing representative administration. Contributions will be granted to cases recommended by naval and military charities, and special allowances will be made to others outside the scope of existing institutions—the Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers and Royal Naval Reserve, as well as the Regular forces—who may be injured, or to the families of any who may lose their lives in the discharge of duty; also to veterans of Army or Navy in necessity. The offices of the fund are 28 Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly-circus, W., the secretary being Lt.-Col. A. C. Smith, R.E.

THE DRUMMOND CASTLE.

THE Cure of Molene, who, it now appears, was formerly an officer during the Franco-German War of 1870-71, has forwarded several additional letters of acknowledgment to English correspondents. He says :—"I am profoundly touched by the gratitude which all England is showing me. How good the English are! Not knowing the English language I am not able to answer all their letters."

An appropriate testimonial to the islanders of Molene is suggested by Mr. Stephens, M.P., whose brother was among those who were lost in the Drummond Castle. This little rock, with its scanty surface of soil, is apparently liable to water famine, and Mr. Stephens suggests that the erection of a water supply, by means of a condenser or otherwise, would be a most acceptable gift on the part of the English subscribers.

The Relief Fund has reached £19,400. Representatives of the deceased passengers will be allowed to take part in the inquiry.

The following is the list of persons whose bodies were believed to have been identified up to July 5, with the names, status, and place of burial given in the order named :—

Walter W. Whipp (passenger), Ushant (afterwards buried at Brest); F. W. Whipp (passenger), Molene; J. S. Ellis (4th officer), Ushant; Miss Freda Mcbee (passenger), Ushant; Harry Colarn (passenger), Ushant; Miss Alice Reid (passenger), Ushant; W. H. Wilson (passenger), *Molene; Mr. F. J. Sandbach (passenger), *Molene; W. Reed (passenger), Cognet; Herbert Hinds; (passenger), Molene; J. E. Howard, stoker H. M. S. Phœbe (passenger), Conquet E. W. Rich (passenger), Ploudalmezeau; Miss Nellie Peachey (passenger), St. Pabu; Mrs. Harold Stephens (passenger), *Ploudalmezeau; Miss Olive (one of two Misses Olive) (passenger), Molene; H. Eyre (1st engineer), Ploudalmezeau; P. Kilgarriff (passenger), Camare; F. Bradshaw (passenger), Molene; H. Liddle (2nd baker) Molene; J. W. Blinkhorn (no on passenger list), Molene; C. P. Kingswell (?) (passenger), Ploudalmezeau; A. Johnstone (fireman) Molene; J. Stevens (fireman), Molene; Lieut. von Giese (passenger), Molene; Unknown (passenger), Molene.

Names marked* These three bodies were exhumed and brought to England.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ON THE GOVERNMENT.

"NEBUCHADNEZZARS PREPARING TO TURN OUT TO GRASS."

SIR W. HARCOURT, speaking on July 6, at Holloway, said he did not know how long the majority of 1895 was going to last, but he thought it was beginning to shake in its shoes. The fact was that great majorities had a knack of tumbling to pieces; and the bigger they were, the heavier the fall. As a boy he had been told the champion giants were men of weak constitution, that they were apt to be weak in the knees and soft in the head, and this particular monster a few years ago had broken down. It was the natural reaction after the debauch of an ill-deserved success. These Nebuchadnezzars were preparing to turn out to grass. The Opposition had been told they were taking things too quietly; but according to his observation Governments much more often than not destroyed themselves. The Opposition might, at the opportune moment, topple them over. In his opinion Mr. Balfour committed a great error when he attributed the withdrawal of the Education Bill to the obstruction. He admitted the Opposition did their best to defeat it, and it had been defeated. It was defeated because it was a thoroughly bad bill. If this Government or any Government desired to deal with education he should advise them to steer clear of the bishops. He had no doubt they were as innocent as doves; but they were not as wise as serpents. If we were to establish education on a sound basis let us establish it on national, and not on denominational lines. Then again, the Agricultural Rating Bill was supposed to be for the relief of the distressed, but it turned out to be a clumsy and unjust device to get hold of public money for the purpose of a single class. It was an impudent act of spoliation, and as there was no remission of rate to the clergy in respect of tithe, he was anxious to know what the bishops would have to say to it when it reached the House of Lords. And then would come the judgment of the people of this country. As to that he had no doubt whatever.

THE BOSTON ARTILLERYMEN.

AFTER the Aldershot review, the Boston Company entertained the Honourable Artillery Company at dinner. The proceedings were marked by the utmost enthusiasm. In giving the toast of "The Queen," Col. Walker recalled the fact that the late Prince Consort was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Corps, and declared that England "was their Fatherland and they had not forgotten it. The Empire went back for hundreds of years, but in all its glorious history none was brighter than the three-score years in which it had been under the rule of the present Ruler. That career was characterised by prosperity, an extension of power, and an increase of wealth never before paralleled in history. Her Majesty, whose queenliness as a woman, and whose womanliness as a Queen had for six-score years clothed both the Crown with dignity and honour, had won the admiration of the whole world—and her words and counsels had ever been for peace between the two great Anglo-Saxon races."

Proposing the health of the President of the United States, the Prince of Wales, as "the Queen's senior subject," expressed his own and the gratitude of all his fellow-subjects for the manner in which Her Majesty's name had been received.

In giving "The Prince of Wales" the Chairman included with it "the toast of her, whose name was honoured wherever manhood honoured grace, purity, dignity, and beauty—'The Princes of Wales.'"

The Duke of Connaught, who had been photographed that day under the folds of the Stars and Stripes, and Lord Lansdowne were among the speakers, as was also Mr. Bayard, who said there was no need for the language of finesse, or the still poorer language of menace, between England and America.

NEW CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

THE following list of Civil List pensions to the value of £1,300, granted during 1896, was presented to Parliament on July 7 :—

Mrs. T. H. Huxley, £200; Mr. James Hammond, £120; Mr. Oliver Heaviside, £120; Mdme. Louisa Bodda-Pyne, £70; Edith Mary Lady Barnby, £70; Mrs. Fanny Hind, £70; Miss Hannah Elizabeth Morris, £70; Miss Helen Frances Morris, £25; Miss Gertrude Morris, £25; Mrs. Samuel John Varley, £30; Miss Anne Walbank Buckland, £63; Miss Frances Elizabeth Dobson, £25; Miss Mary Dobson, £25; Miss Julia Dobson, £25; Mrs. Margaret Anne Houghton, £30; Mr. J. S. Stuart Glennie, £100; the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, £120.

ADMIRAL BYNG'S sudden death in the Royal Albert Yacht Club, Southsea, while playing at billiards, will be read with great regret in naval circles. He had had a distinguished career in the service, which he entered 58 years ago, and was very highly esteemed. As second in command of the Rodney, which went aground at Sebastopol, he saw good service, and he also served with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea. In the Mutiny, again, he was actively employed; and while serving in Burmah he captured a piratical junk, for which he received special thanks. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

MR. VILLIERS AND THE FREE TRADE JUBILEE.

THE reply of Mr. Villiers, M.P., to the Cobden Club address contains a vigorous defence of Free Trade. He declares that "The fifty years that have elapsed since the Repeal (of the Corn Laws) in furnishing abundant proofs of the wisdom of that policy, constitute as powerful an ally to Free-traders of to-day, as was famine, in the words of Mr. Bright, to those of fifty years ago." Proceeding Mr. Villiers quotes facts and figures in support of his assertion. "You can now," he says, "contrast the fifty years that have passed since the Repeal of the Corn Laws with the thirty years during which they were in operation. In the earlier period there was constant distress in the country, often accompanied by incendiary outbreaks. Time after time Parliamentary inquiry was made into the causes of the distress which pressed so hardly upon both the agricultural classes and the operatives of the towns. Prices of wheat fluctuated from 53s. in Jan., 1810, to 112s. in June, 1817, and by the following September had fallen to 74s. a quarter. The Select Committee of 1821 reported that the agricultural distress of 1820 was like other similar instances, largely consequents upon abundant harvest in the United Kingdom in the two previous years. Year after year the Government of the country had to face a diminishing revenue, until the oppressive tariff began gradually to be reduced. Very slowly the condition of the people than improved, until, under the beneficial operation of a tariff granting free importation, prosperity at last advanced by leaps and bounds" finally, he writes, "To you, gentlemen, and to those who share your convictions, it remains as a sacred duty to secure, that the millions of electors in this country are not seduced in the future from their allegiance to Free Trade, which would assuredly result in a condition more disastrous to our multiplied millions than even was experienced in the evil days of the supremacy of Protection. Of such a result I have no fear; and, in the words of Sir Robert Peel, I say, 'It is my consolation that never will such a Coarn Law be again re-enacted in England.'"

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

THE following is a list of successful candidates at the recent examination of officers for promotions at stations abroad :—

Lieut H P Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards, (c), (d) and (g), D in Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut T Ward, 2nd Dragoon Guards, (c), (d) and (g), D in Fortification and in Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut W R Bindloss, 2nd Dragoon Guards, (c), (d) and (g), D in Fortification.

Capt L D Jackson, Royal Artillery, (c), (d) and (g), S C and D in Military Topography, and in Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut C C Taylor, Royal Artillery, (c), (d) and (g), Has yet to pass (c).

Lieut H M Elliot, Royal Artillery, (c), (d) and (g), Has yet to pass (c).

Lieut C H W Nicholson, Royal Artillery, Tactics and Artillery.

Lieut J G M Watson, Royal Artillery, (c), (d) and (g), D in Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut S C Halse, Royal Artillery, (c), (d) and (g), Has yet to pass in (c).

Lieut J G Austin, Royal Artillery, Artillery, Has yet to pass in (c), (d) and (g).

Lieut H W Heimann, Royal Artillery, (c), (d), (g) and (c), S C and D in Fortification, in Tactics, and in Military Topography.

Capt W A J O'Meara, Royal Engineers, Military Law, Tactics, and Organisation and Equipment, S C and D in Tactics and in Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut R H Lewis, Royal Engineers, Military Law, Tactics, and Organisation and Equipment, S C and D in Military Law, and in Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut J G T Bruce Royal Engineers, Senior Regiment, Military Law, Tactics, and Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut H S Ainslie, Northumberland Fusiliers, (c), (d) and (g), D in Fortification.

Capt J F Eddington, Royal Warwickshire, Regtment (c), (d) and (g).

Lieut J R M Marsh, Lincolnshire Regiment, Military Law, Tactics, and Organisation and Equipment, S C.

Lieut W G Harding, Lincolnshire Regiment, Military Law, Tactics, and Organisation and Equipment, S C and D in Military Law.

Lieut, S Fitz Gerox, Lincolnshire Regiment, (c), (d) and (g), S C and D in Military Topography.

Capt H A Moore, South Wales Borderers attached, Ordnance Store Department), (c), (d) and (g), S C and D in Military Topography, and in Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut C A Fedden, West Riding Regiment, (c), (d) and (g).

Lieut L G Stayner, West Riding Regiment, Military Law, Tactics, and Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut A S Turner, Royal Berkshire Regiment, (c), (d), and (g), S S and D in Military Law, in Fortification, in Military Topography and in Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut t o Shaverly, King's Royal Rifle Corps, (c), (d) and (g).

Lieut H C R Green, King's Royal Rifle Corps, (c), (d) and (g).

Lieut H K Colston, York and Lancaster Regiment, (c), (d) and (g), D in Fortification and in Military Topography.

Lieut J Campbell, Cameron Highlanders, (c), (d) and (g), D in Military Topography.

Lieut L G Greame, Cameron Highlanders, (c), (d) and (g), D in Fortification.

Lieut G M Bullen-Smith, Leinster Regiment (c), (d) and (g), D in Tactics.

Lieut R Alexander, The Rifle Brigade, (c), (d) and (g), D in Fortification.

Lieut C W C Knox, The Rifle Brigade, (c), (d) and (g).

Lieut E A Hu seberg, West India Regiment, Tactics.

Lieut L A Morison, West India Regiment, Tactics.

Lieut R R Lawrence, West India Regiment, (c), (d) and (g).

Lieut W Shill, West India Regiment, Tactics.

Capt A B Carbonaro, Royal Malta Artillery, Military Law, Fortification, Military Topography, and Organisation, and Equipment.

Lieut L Monreal, Royal Malta Artillery, Military Law, Fortification, Military Topography, and Organisation and Equipment.

Lieut E C Rowcroft, Hongkong Regiment, (c), (d) and (g), D in Military Topography).

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JULY 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W E K Hare, B C S	Col G D'A Jackson
Mr G Bower, B C S	Col T Prickett
Mr E B Francis, B C S	Capt H C F Gordon
Mr C Ryre, B	Capt W Y Foster
Mr J Echlin, B	Lieut R F Knox
Mr E Joseph, B	Lieut F G A Wimberley
Mr L M Wynch, M C S	Lieut J L Rose
Major-Gen W P Tomkins, C I E	Lieut F Shakespear
Major-Gen W W Biscoe	Lieut H A Cruickshank
Col E V Stace	Lieut C R R Powell
	Surg-Capt C T Hudson

GRANTED LEAVE. EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C G Bayne, B C S, 3 mos	Major C F S Alban, 14 days
Mr T H D La Touche, B, 1 mo	Major A H Wilmer, 2 mos
Mr W F Hicks, B, 6 mos	Capt J O Mennie, till Aug. 10, 1896
Mr T J Metcalfe, B, 3 mos	Capt E H Hemming, 6 mos
Lt-Col A C Bunny, 10 days	Lieut F Owen-Lewis, 14 days [12 mos
Lt-Col C E Yate, C S I, C M G, 3 mos	Lieut W C H Bunbury,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr L F Robertson, B	Capt J O Mennie
Mr H Buckle, B	Capt A D C Pond
Mr K D Layall, B	Capt F J H Wynch
Mr T H D La Touche, B	Lieut D H Drake-Brockman
Mr F F Skeaf, B	Lieut A G Maxwell
Mr A O Newcombe, B	Lieut J C Sherer
Mr G L Towers, B	Lieut H W A Marson
Mr T D Mackenzie, Bo C S	Surg-Lieut-Col W A Barren
Mr F R Tebbs, Bo	
Major E E Kenny	

CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on June 9, 1896, and following days, for 61 cadetship in the Royal Navy. Marks as appended :—

Baron, J O	1556	Kane, R H	1347
More, G I S	1513	Underwood, A C	1338
Gippo, G	1525	Grant, D W	1337
Wright, J H S	1512	Wharton, E L	1336
Gibson, I W	1510	Scott, C M	1335
Brandon, V B	1507	Brooke, B H	1318
Colvin, R M	1506	Adamthwaite, C J	1296
Bailey, S R	1505	Burrowes, A F	1288
Mackinnon, L D I	1501	Corlett, G	1286
Wace, St. A B	1502	Willoughby, P F	1283
Harrison, G B	1501	St John, St. A O	1282
Dinwiddy, R G	1536	Wilson, C A	1275
Johnstone, A T	1496	Head, C H E	1262
Fforde, T H	1475	Brooke, K G	1261
Macleod, K	1474	Russell, J W	1255
Murray, J B	1468	Culme Seymour, E	1255
Holmes, J C	1454	Willoughby, H E D H	1249
Brownrigg, H J S	1446	Fanshawe, G D	1244
Burgess, G S	1446	Alexander, G B	1242
Tudor, K O	1441	Hibbrook, L S	1240
Ford-Anderson, J F	1427	Grant, A D	1236
Brady, G H	1427	Sheehard, H L	1236
Hart, C K	1412	Smith, P H	1224
Horst, R G	1410	Coates, H V	1217
Collett, J A	1406	Ward, J B	1208
Wyld, H W	1389	Forbes, R D F	1207
Tinson, C W	1387	Russell, K H	1203
Lancaster, S W	1368	Watson, H N	1195
Young, E H	1363	Walsh, J	1192
Lovell-Thomas, H V	1355	Gibson, F J B	1189
Fraser, J G	1351		

The following candidates passed a qualifying examination for Colonial and Service cadetships :—

Colonial Cadetship.—Sherwood Hodgins, 904 marks.

Service Cadetship.—George Calthorpe Woodward, 811 marks.

Civil Service Commission, July 3, 1896.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 93, Harrington Road-London England.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 3.

1st Dragoon Guards, Sec Lieut P R Denny to be Lieutenant to complete establishment; Lieut H F Wickham, from 3rd Bn the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut D Parker, seconded.

3rd Hussars, Lieut W G Murray to be Captain, vice D V Pirie, seconded.

4th Lancers, Sec Lieut W M C Du Q Caillard to be Lieutenant, vice H U Bainbridge-Bell, resigned; Lieut K D Mackenzie, from 2nd Bn the East Lancashire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W M C Du Q Caillard.

9th Lancers, Sec Lieut G H J S Smyth to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

13th Hussars, Lt-Col E R H Torin, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on retired pay; Major H J Bhgrove to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E R H Torin.

14th Hussars, Lt-Col and Col the Hon G H G ugh, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half pay; Major A J English to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col the Hon G H Gough, C B.

15th Hussars, Capt R C Cokayne Frith is seconded for service on the Staff.

16th Lancers, Capt J A Orr-Ewing to be Major, vice H L Aylmer, promoted.

17th Lancers, The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut T G Collins is antedated to March 18, 1896 vice B F Portal, second; Lieut H C Noel to be Captain, vice H M Jessell resigned. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment:—D'Arcy Legard and Lord O de V Beauclerk.

Regimental District, Col G Baker, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of the 20th Regiment a District (the Lancashire Fusiliers), is placed on half pay

Norfolk Regt, Lieut E P Strickland is seconded for service with the Egy

K'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS

STERLING SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.

ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	28.
"Army" Hunter, ditto.	"	38.
Superior Hunter, ditto.	"	65.
Ditto Keyless action	"	85.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	"	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	"	175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	29.
"Army" Half Hunter, ditto.	"	39.
Superior Half Hunter, ditto.	"	70.
Ditto Keyless action	"	90.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	"	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	"	175

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.
Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.
Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from...Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.
Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., &c., Free on application.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
LAHORE AND SIMLA.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING FOR
PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

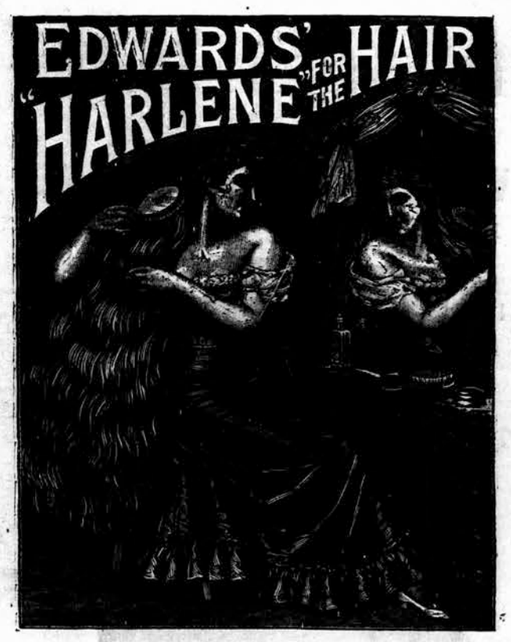
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.
"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT,
"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.
"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,
"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.
"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.
"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.
"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.'
"JANE LEECH,
"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.
"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago.
"MISS PRESTON,
"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."



AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.
"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other, "MRS. ROSE,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.
"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.
"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.
"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton." "MISS TRISS,

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.
"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends.
"MISS WEBB,
"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.
"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size.
"SAMUEL GROCOTT,
"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE. THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metalic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World, or sent direct, on receipt of P.O.O.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Estd. since 1829.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co^n 21, Baker St^t London.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, EDWARD T. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.R.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with th poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefor to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brande with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London

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BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

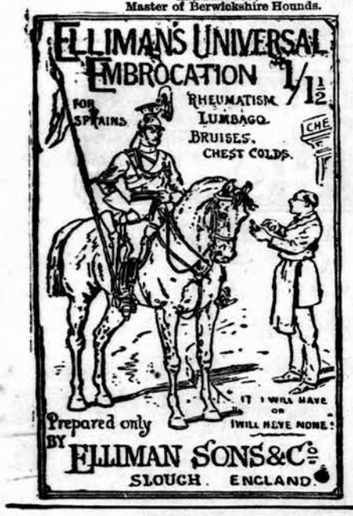
Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, H.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

GOLD & Co.S'

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants

THE "NEW" MAHARAJAH HARMONIPHONE AND MUSICAL BOX.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.

EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO

THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.